

MAY 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917

3-17

# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

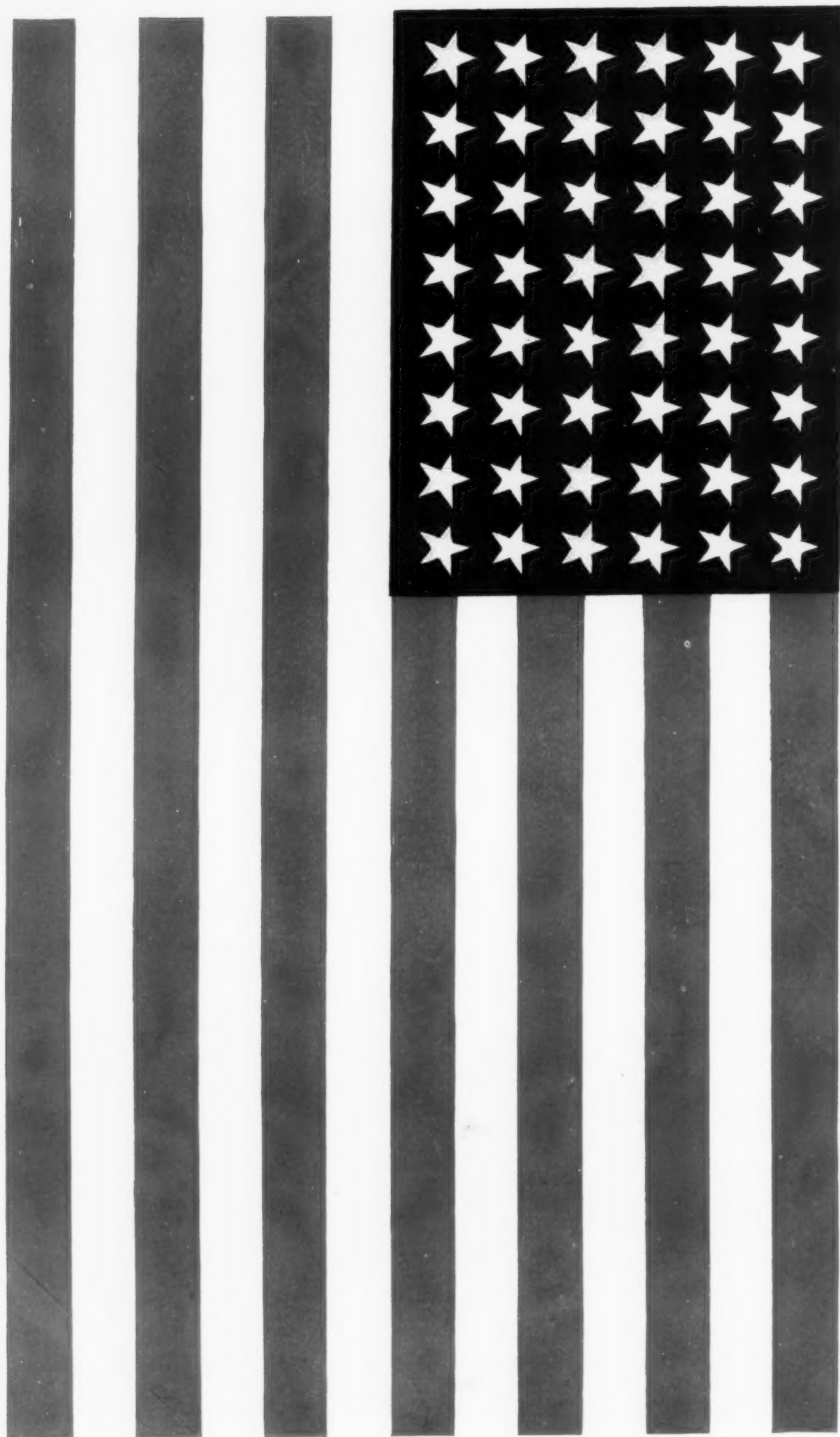
Price 10 Cents

In Canada 15 Cents



Copyright 1917  
By Leslie-Judge Co., New York

DESPOTISM AGAINST DEMOCRACY



## The Strong Right Arm of Republic Service



**I**N 667 principal cities—in all the 48 states—this sign is displayed by America's representative motor truck dealers. Republic Service blankets the country with these stations, completely equipped and expertly manned. When you think of trucks

### Look for This Sign

It is your sure guide to truck service as far ahead of the ordinary as Republic Trucks. Investigate and you will learn why over 14,000 Republic Trucks are cutting hauling costs in every line of business. You will learn why an output of 75 trucks a day and the largest exclusive truck factory are required to meet the demand.

#### 5 Republic Sizes—A Truck for Every Need

Republic Dispatch delivery with express body, canopy top and complete equipment, \$795; with solid panel body, \$820; 1-ton, express or stake body and bow top, \$1195; 1½-ton, \$1375; 2-ton, \$1785; 3½-ton Dreadnaught, \$2675.

*Write for Catalog of model you are interested in*

**Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc.** Dept. **K** Alma, Mich.

*Part of Crown Petroleum Company's big fleet of Republic Trucks. Many users standardize their hauling and deliveries with Republics.*



# INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE





## A Better Battery For Your Car

**C**HOOS<sup>E</sup> your storage battery as carefully as you choose your car. It must meet and overcome strains in daily service greater than those your engine encounters in the stiffest mountain climb.

In exacting tests by automobile manufacturers, as well as on hundreds of thousands of cars, the Prest-O-Lite Battery has proved its greater endurance, reserve power and durability, under the severest conditions of use.

There is a Prest-O-Lite Battery of correct size and capacity for your car. Its superior construction, materials and workmanship insure longer life—quick, sure starts—and the elimination of the greater part of battery troubles.

Every Prest-O-Lite Battery is backed by a great, country-wide Prest-O-Lite System of Service. Each Prest-O-Lite Service Station and Direct Factory Branch carries a complete stock of new batteries and battery parts—with facilities for handling every storage battery need of the motorist.

No matter what car you drive, or what battery you use, this expert battery service—including inspection and tests, repairs and recharging—is everywhere at your disposal.

### DIRECT FACTORY BRANCHES

Atlanta	Des Moines	Omaha
Baltimore	Detroit	Philadelphia
Boston	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
Buffalo	Jacksonville	San Francisco
Chicago	Kansas City	Seattle
Cincinnati	Los Angeles	Syracuse
Cleveland	Memphis	St. Louis
Dallas	Milwaukee	St. Paul
Davenport	Minneapolis	San Antonio
Denver	New York	Winnipeg

—and more than 600 specially appointed Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Stations in all parts of the country.

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.  
U. S. Main Office, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Canadian Main Office, Toronto, Ontario

**Prest-O-Lite**  
**STORAGE BATTERY**  
*Not only a better battery but backed by Prest-O-Lite Service*



May 3, 1917

# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States  
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

CXXIV THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917 NO. 3217

## STAND BY YOUR FLAG!

**T**HE credit of Uncle Sam is the best in the world. While other nations are putting out their war loans at extraordinary rates of interest, ranging from 5 to 7 per cent., the United States is about to borrow \$7,000,000,000 at 3½ per cent.

Before the war, Great Britain was able to borrow at 2 per cent., but its enormous war loans have been floated at rapidly increasing rates, just as ours will be if, as seems likely before the war is over, we shall have to borrow not seven billion but perhaps twenty billion dollars.

But let our Government not strain its credit. While it has authorized a loan of \$7,000,000,000 it is unnecessary to borrow this all at once. It can be borrowed as it may be required, and make the loan so attractive that every investor, great and small, will be a subscriber.

The Spanish War loan of eighteen years ago was only \$200,000,000—one thirty-fifth of the seven thousand millions which the Government now seeks to borrow. It was floated at 3 per cent. and it is noticeable that more than two-thirds of the subscriptions were for less than \$1,000 and only a little over 20,000 for \$5,000 or over.

It was easy to sell the comparatively insignificant amount of \$200,000,000. But \$7,000,000,000 is what the Government now asks for. Failure to secure this sum would hurt the Administration and the country's prestige. For this reason the ablest financiers have advised that the loan be made attractive at the start so that it can be subscribed as quickly as offered. Thus a blow would be struck for the Allies. But to have the loan drag along would justify the attempts to belittle our influence.

We have made a pathetic failure of raising volunteers for the Army and the Navy and it looks as if we must resort to conscription. Let us not blunder in raising funds. Popularize the loan for big and small investors by relieving it from all taxes, including the inheritance tax. This will make it attractive to men and women of large means who are standing solidly behind the President and who must be depended upon mainly to make the loan a success.

By issuing bonds exempt from taxation, municipalities, States and the Federal Government have been enabled to borrow liberally at lowest rates of interest. These were moderate borrowings. To secure \$7,000,000,000 is another matter. Small investors can take comparatively little of this appalling amount. The new bonds must be sold, in largest part, to heavy investors. The importance, therefore, of having sympathetic relations between the Government and the banking, industrial and railway interests is obvious.

We look for a great popular subscription to the Government's loan. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to respond to the call. Over ninety-nine million people in this country paid no income tax last year. The burden was borne entirely by less than four hundred thousand. Let there be no such disparity in subscribing for the new loan. Don't expect a few to bear the burden.

The call is for every patriot to do his duty.

## TEDDY IN THE TRENCHES

**T**HE entrance of the United States into the world-wide war has given fresh courage to the Allies and an assurance of victory.

Make it doubly so by promoting Colonel Roosevelt. Make him General in command of a division and allow him to lead 100,000 American boys to the front in France, behind the American Flag.

What could give a stronger impulse to the forward movement against the enemy?

## DANGER IN HYSTERIA

BY HOWARD E. COFFIN

**W**E need prosperity in war time even more than when we are at peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The declaration of war can have no real evil effect on business. What bad effects are apparent are purely psychologic, and largely of our own foolish moiling. Our markets are the same in April that they were in March. We need more business, not less. There is real danger in hysteria. Indiscriminate economy will be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle. Let us make "Better Business" our watchword and keep our factory fires burning.

What could more deeply stir the hearts of all the fighters, what could give greater courage to our British cousins, to the descendants of Lafayette in France and to our sturdy Canadian neighbors than to have our own Teddy, with his gallant, six-foot Americans, march to the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner?"

And what greater inspiration could Young America have to follow the Colors than to know that it meant that they would follow their Teddy?

In the language of our dear friend, Colonel Watterston, of the Louisville Courier Journal, "Something visible must go to the front—must go at once—the shine of Yankee steel, the glint of the Stars and Stripes."

Who or what more "visible" than our popular Teddy Bear of Oyster Bay?

War Department, or no War Department, let Teddy go!

## THE MELTING POT

**T**HE Germans are now making trouble in Mexico. Judge Gary, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, says the proposed war taxes will cost that company \$43,000,000 this year.

A former president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left a fortune of over a million dollars to found a home for widows and orphans of employees of that road.

At the recent State election in Butte, Mont., the Socialist vote dwindled to 1,600 out of a vote of 10,000 cast, though Butte was formerly a stronghold of Socialism.

Nine switchmen and two car inspectors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad have been arrested, charged with wrecking trains in order to steal thousands of dollars' worth of loot.

The American Federation of Labor has protested against the Adamson Law decision of the United States Supreme Court, so far as it holds that the right of railroad employees to strike is limited by the public interest.

The police department of Los Angeles has decided that if a clubhouse sandwich is served on one plate to two persons with a bottle of beer, it constitutes a violation of the liquor law, but if the sandwich is served on two plates, the transaction is legal.

The Financial Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees of America in New York confessed that the money solicited from the public during the great strike was used to buy dynamite with which to wreck the Subway.

Let the people rule!

## THE PLAIN TRUTH

**G**ASOLINE! While complaint is heard regarding the high cost of gasoline, the public will be astonished to learn on the authority of Secretary of the Interior Lane that we have 6,000,000 acres of possible oil lands withdrawn from public use. Mr. Lane is urging legislation in connection with plans for national defense by which these lands can be developed under a properly supervised governmental leasing system. Such a leasing bill has twice passed the House and been reported favorably by the Public Lands Committee of the Senate. The opposition to it is based on a dispute over only 5,600 acres out of the 6,000,000. What is Congress thinking about?

**C**OMPLIMENTS! *La Union*, published in Santiago, Chili, one of the leading newspapers of Latin-America, prints on the front page of its number of January 29th an editorial complimenting *LESLIE'S* on "its sixty years of active high-grade professional journalism," and reproduces many illustrations taken from various issues, especially

those showing Civil War scenes. It is a pleasure for *LESLIE'S* to note the complimentary remarks made by our Chilian contemporary and particularly gratifying to observe that they come from such an authentic source. The thing most needed to-day is a better understanding between nations, and the editors of prominent and influential papers are in a position to do much toward bringing about this spirit of good-will. We welcome this opportunity to reciprocate the sentiment expressed by *La Union* and feel that if the papers of Latin-America and the United States of North America will co-operate with this object in view great good will result.

**L**IGHT! On the editorial page of our esteemed contemporary, the *New York American*, the so-called trusts, the railways and captains of industry are constantly being cartooned as enemies of the public welfare, but in its financial department it permits the simple truth to be plainly stated. Nothing could be more truthful than this excerpt from a recent issue:

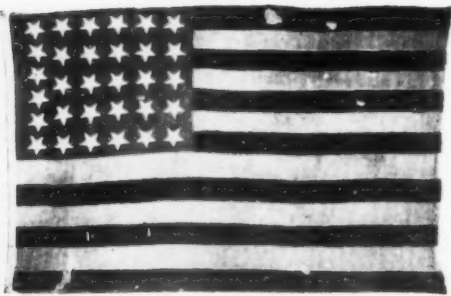
Just as the industrial world needs banks of huge capital and resources to swing big deals, so does the Government need industrial combinations of great size so that undertakings that would swamp smaller concerns may be put through with expedition. If it were not for the existence of the United States Steel Corporation, the Midvale, the Bethlehem, the Copper Trust, and a dozen other such organizations, the United States would be in a sorry plight. It has now to fight an enemy that has been generations getting ready. Only by combination and co-operation and fixing of prices by the Government can we succeed.

**P**ATRIOTISM! The Fifth Avenue Association of New York City, made up of the great merchants on that wonderful thoroughfare, decided to make a display of American flags and patriotic posters and to enter heartily into the stirring spirit of the times. So one morning the visitor to New York discovered that Fifth Avenue was a blaze of "Old Glory," that the great shopkeepers had substituted for their wonderful display of choicest goods in their show windows American flags, soldiers' uniforms, pictures of our battleships, and war illustrations from *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* and other pictorial publications. Shops that have a national and even international reputation, that are so generally known that they do not even carry a sign, filled their windows with war pictures and American flags. *LESLIE'S* felt honored when it saw its patriotic colored covers and its illustrations of the Army and Navy decorating the windows of the merchant princes along Fifth Avenue. Let their splendid example be followed everywhere by shopkeepers great and small. Stir the American spirit to the depths.

**J**USTICE! It sometimes seems as if our legislators at Washington were determined to vent their spite on newspapers and magazines at every opportunity. Yet occasionally a good word is heard for the publisher even in our halls of Congress. No better spokesman for the press could be found than Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, owner of the Omaha *World-Herald* and for many years a successful publisher. During a recent discussion in the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock said: "I have been a newspaper man for thirty years and I have never found in any community of any size the lack of some paper that would stand up for the public interest in an emergency. Today the newspapers are giving thousands of dollars' worth of space gratuitously and enthusiastically. Ten million dollars would not suffice for the publicity which can be got free in the next six months." And while all the newspapers and magazines are giving up their space so liberally to aid the Government, stimulate enlistments, and promote the general welfare, a few narrow-minded Congressmen are seeking to double and quadruple the postal rate that publications have been paying for the past quarter of a century. Wipe out the press and you have struck a blow at the Government itself. Let legislators consider this fact.

**S**ENSIBLE! A return to sanity in the interpretation of anti-trust laws is found in the decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in sustaining the validity of the acquisition of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and nine other railroad companies by the New York Central. The court found the expansion policy of the New York Central to have been for the public welfare, and in obedience to natural economic laws and not in violation of any State or Federal statute. "The public is not injured," said Justice Thomas, who wrote the clarifying opinion, "by dissemination of branches. The shipper is not. The stockholder gains by the wider gathering of products for transportation. In my judgment the consummation of the system, the entirety of control, considering the geographical distribution of service, is in harmony with sound principles of economics in railway transportation." We commend to the Department of Justice at Washington, in pending anti-trust cases, this equitable common sense view. If the merger of small concerns into a single large corporation works out for the benefit of the public in better and cheaper service, no narrow and technical interpretation of a statute should rob the industry or the public of the benefit.

# THE STARS AND STRIPES



ARMY-NO. 10  
**WHEN PERRY VISITED JAPAN**

This United States ensign was used by Commodore M. C. Perry in 1853. At the time of Commodore Perry's interview with Japanese officials to discuss the question of opening the ports of Japan to the world this flag was hoisted on Japanese soil.



HANDY  
**THE FLAG OF THE "BON HOMME RICHARD"**

When John Paul Jones fought and captured the *Serapis* in 1779 this flag flew from the masthead of his ship. When the *Bon Homme Richard* sank he transferred the flag to the *Alliance*.

IN these stirring times, when everywhere the emblem of American liberty greets the eye, when individuals mark a calm patriotism by displaying the emblem in miniature on their breasts, how many of us, who, in reverence turn to the flag as our protection, know its origin, its history and its changes, fraught with as much interest as any other part of our thrilling national history?

The origin of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem is shrouded in doubt. While the early colonies displayed many and various colored emblems, it is understood that at Cambridge, Mass., on January 2nd, 1776, Washington displayed a flag consisting of thirteen stripes of red and white, with the union jack in place of the stars, the stripes being emblematic of the union of the thirteen colonies against British oppression. Where and when the blue field and white stars originated is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps the majority of authorities consider the design to have been suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family, which contains both the stars and stripes.

It may be surprising to know that the American flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British jack, the French tricolor, the flag of Spain and many years older than the national emblems of Germany and Italy. Naturally, in an unformed country, previous to the days of national unity, there were many forms of flags used by the individual colonies and various military bodies. It was not until 1777 that a national emblem was adopted by the Continental Congress, on July 14th, now celebrated throughout the country as Flag Day. Most of us know that the resolution then adopted stated: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation;" but did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be grouped, nor did it make any provision for additional stars.

## WAKE UP, COLUMBIA!

(A MARCHING SONG)

BY MAURICE SWITZER

Let the bugles ring, Columbia, unsheath your mighty sword!

Across the blue Atlantic waits a great embattled horde. An alien foe affronts you and his proud, defiant knights, Have scoffed at your traditions and have trampled on your rights.

CHORUS:

*Wake up! arise, Columbia, fling your banner to the skies! For Liberty is fettered and the pinioned Eagle cries! Show the Nations, proud Columbia, that the spirit moves you still,*

*That led us on at Concord and prevailed at Bunker Hill!*

TWO

Then sound the charge, Columbia, and with mighty thrust of steel,

Do your bit to lift from Europe the oppressor's iron heel! Raise the Flag on ev'ry rampart, let it flutter o'er the sea,

Plant Old Glory in the trenches as the emblem of the Free!

CHORUS:

*Wake up! arise, Columbia, etc., etc.*

THREE

Let them write us down as cowards with souls forever lost,

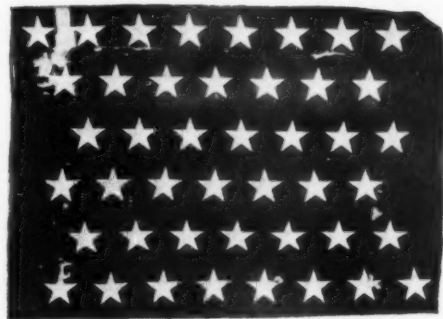
When we fail to rise for Freedom or stop to count the cost;

We'll march with Tommy Atkins and we'll liquidate the debt,

Too long already owed to France, who sent us Lafayette!

CHORUS:

*Wake up! arise, Columbia, etc., etc.*



ARMY-NO. 10

**JACK OF THE BATTLESHIP "MAINE"**

This flag was rescued from the *Maine* after the ill-fated ship was blown up in Havana Harbor.



ARMY-NO. 10  
**PERRY'S FLAG AT LAKE ERIE**

"Don't Give Up the Ship" flew at the masthead of Commodore O. C. Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence* as a signal for action to begin when the Americans attacked the British on Lake Erie in 1813. The words were uttered by the dying *Lawrence* while being carried below in the action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* fought several months before the battle of Lake Erie.



HANDY  
**THE ORIGINAL "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"**

During the British attack on Baltimore in 1814 this flag flew from the ramparts of Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key, who was detained on board a British ship, to write the song which has come to be known as the national anthem. Originally this flag was 32 by 29 feet in size. Congress decreed in 1794 that the flag should have fifteen stars and fifteen stripes and the fifteen striped flag was used for over twenty years.

It has been generally accepted that the American emblem has always retained the general formation of the original flag adopted by the Continental Congress, but a series of flags in the National Museum shows very well the periodic changes which have taken place. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes have varied in number. After the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union in 1792 and 1794, Congress enacted "That from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field;" the intention apparently being to add a stripe as well as a star for each new State admitted.

The inadvisability of this plan was apparent in a few years, for in 1818, when the number of States had increased to twenty, Congress passed a new resolution to the effect that the number of stripes be reduced to thirteen, to typify the original thirteen states and that the number of stars be increased to twenty and that "on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission." We are glad that Congress enacted this resolution, for by it a lasting tribute is paid in the flag to the thirteen original States, by whose sacrifices this great country has been made possible, without in any way lessening the tribute paid to each new State as it joins the constellation.

This re-arrangement of the stars after the admission of each state has given us a different flag in each war in which we have engaged. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the war of 1812 (with 15 stripes), 29 stars in the Mexican War, 33-35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish; 48 stars will be carried into the European War when America officially enters the conflict. The flag which Key saw "In the dawn's early light" is the 15-star-and-stripe type and measures

(Continued on page 541)



## BROTHERS IN ARMS



THE FRENCH CRUISER JEANNE D'ARC LYING OFF AN AMERICAN PORT

British and French naval officers reached Washington in the middle of April to discuss the preliminaries of the great international conference among British, French and American statesmen planned for the last week in April. Rear Admiral Grosset of the French navy and vice-Admiral Browning of the British have already held numerous conferences with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his assistants. The *Jeanne d'Arc* is the flagship of Admiral Grosset. In the picture above the stars and stripes and the tri-color of France are being draped over a turret of the ship. The international war council has been called so that the United States may learn from the foremost statesmen of France and England the mistakes which have handicapped the

two nations during the war. This country may thus avoid falling into the same errors. The aim is to give to the American government every possible aid, that delays and difficulties in carrying on the war may be reduced to a minimum. The highest honors the country can offer are planned for the visiting commissioners, who form the most important international group ever sent to this country. The visit promises to be one of the most important in our diplomatic history. The French commission is headed by former Premier Viviani and General Joffre, the great hero of the war. The British commission includes such men as Arthur James Balfour, Foreign Minister, Major General Bridges and Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England.



# THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR



3.30 A. M. APRIL 17, 1917

DRAWN FOR LESLIE'S BY M. A. BURN

Lieutenant Robert T. Merrill, Commander of the destroyer *Smith*, has reported by radio to Washington that early on the morning of April 17, while patrolling off the coast of New Jersey, the officer of the deck sighted the periscope of a submarine running submerged at a distance of 300 yards from the ship. A moment later several members of the crew saw the wake of a torpedo

cross the course of the destroyer 30 yards beyond her bow. The periscope was visible but a moment. Immediately upon the Navy Department's announcement of this attack the German government issued a denial stating that no submarine "is yet" in the western part of the Atlantic. Later the commander of the *Smith* confirmed his first report.

# DO YOU KNOW THE MARINES?

BY RICHARD SMITH



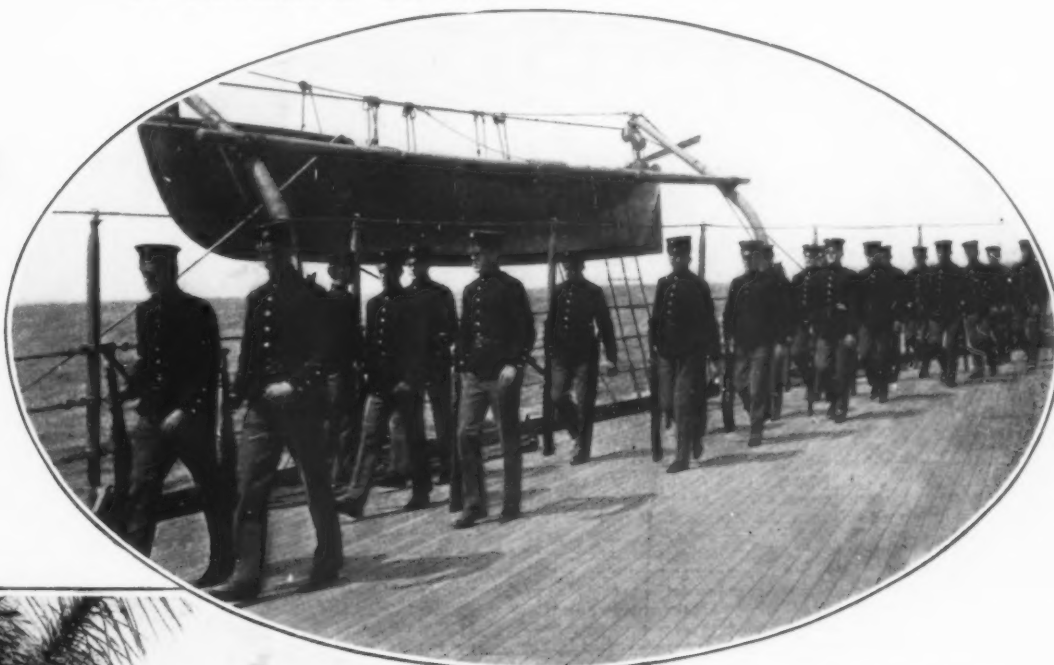
"SEMPER FIDELIS"

No motto has ever been upheld more nobly than the "Always Faithful" of the United States Marine Corps. By this emblem one may always distinguish a marine. It is worn on the hat and, by officers, on the collar band. What it means to America may best be shown by the fact that the Marine Corps is the one branch of the service that is always recruited up to full strength. If you want to join the marines get your application in early. The government has just increased the authorized strength, but the waiting list is certain to give the corps a complete complement shortly.

THEY tell the story in diplomatic circles of a President of the United States and his secretary of war who, becoming exasperated at the conduct of a Central American republic, gave orders for a regiment of soldiers to leave the Panama Canal zone and proceed to the recalcitrant's shores for the purpose of teaching a few lessons in good behavior. The order meant war. But some one more versed in the customs recognized for the protection of the lives and property of Americans in foreign lands smilingly said:

"Let the marines do it and avoid war."

In the discussion which followed the President and his secretary learned that Uncle Sam's marines could with impunity do things on foreign shores under conditions where the landing of a single soldier under arms would mean war. In this particular case the navy landed "its soldiers of the sea," several engagements were fought, men were killed, but no formal declaration of war resulted. Truly the Marine Corps is made up of diplomats



GOING TO THEIR STATIONS ON A BATTLESHIP

The Marine Corps forms the army of the Navy and while much of its active service takes place on land the men are kept busy aboard ship in guard work and in handling the secondary batteries. Though marines are not taught trades in the same sense that sailors are taught, their work is far broader and is considered a trade in itself.

as well as of some fourteen thousand fighting men who have left their dead on hundreds of battlefields. All this seems paradoxical, yet the truth is that under recognized custom marines may perform their duty in defense of lives and property without having their acts construed as actual warfare.

The good old phrases handed down from the days of sailing ships, when the sailor and the marine loved each



AN OUTPOST IN THE TROPICS

This member of an expeditionary force is on duty at an outlying post. He is dressed in the lightest possible service uniform and is a typical member of the corps that in the past five years has protected the Stars and Stripes by six expeditionary landings on foreign soil. It is an interesting fact that since the Spanish War not a year has passed without the corps receiving orders for expeditionary duty.



FIGHTING REBELS IN SANTO DOMINGO

Next to service as an infantryman the marine is most often called upon to assume the duties of an artilleryman. These men are serving a field piece against insurrectionists. The marine signalman beyond the gun is semaphoring to companions on a distant hill.

other in a decidedly negative way, take on a new meaning in the light of present conditions.

"Tell that to the marines" and "Let the marines do it" mean business, for soon an answering message comes across the cable, "The marines have the situation well in hand." Also the joke about the "horse marine" sounds a bit flat when one looks at the mounted signalman shown on a later page.

Mars first created the soldier and Neptune in jealousy made the sailor man; then some enterprising Mediterranean king enlisted the marine to do the work of both. He detailed the marine to help the sailor protect his ship and incidentally to protect the ship and cargo against the undisciplined sailor. Also the king told the marine that whenever he happened to be on shore he could assume the

(Continued on page 532)



READY FOR TROUBLE AT VERA CRUZ

When things looked dark for Americans in Mexico in 1914 the Marine Corps formed a large part of the landing force. These men were intrenched to hold the railroad running into

the city. In addition to handling the lighter guns of a battleship and field pieces on land the marines must be ready to operate machine guns when there is need of them.

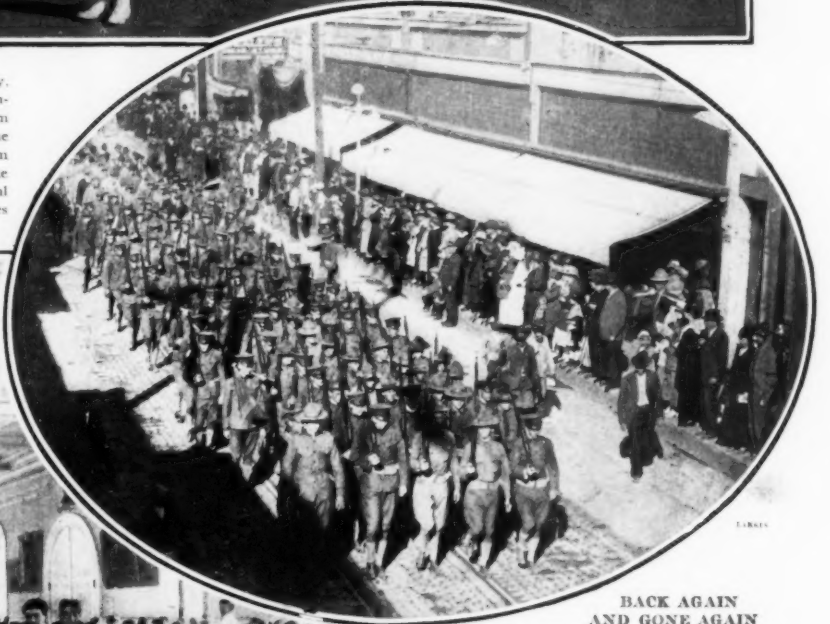


# PREPAREDNESS HERE AND THERE



## ARIZONA'S RED CROSS NURSES MOBILIZE

Seven thousand citizens of Tucson, Arizona, one-third of the population of the city, marched in the parade on "American Sunday" April 1st. The great patriotic demonstration, in which the entire city took part, was the center of interest and enthusiasm and the united effort of Tucson's inhabitants made the parade the largest display of the kind ever taking place in the southwest part of the State. Without any hint of alarm or jingoism, but with confidence and resolution to fight the war of the nation and of the cause of peace, the marchers gathered at the armory to hear stirring addresses of several prominent citizens. One feature of the parade was the delegation of Red Cross Nurses who represented one phase of woman's interest in the nation's crisis.



## BACK AGAIN AND GONE AGAIN

These members of Company D., First Infantry, Louisiana National Guard had only been back at Monroe, La., from the Mexican border for a few months when ordered to report for duty again. In one week the company entrained with 192 men.



## WEST POINT GRADUATES ANOTHER CLASS OF ARMY OFFICERS

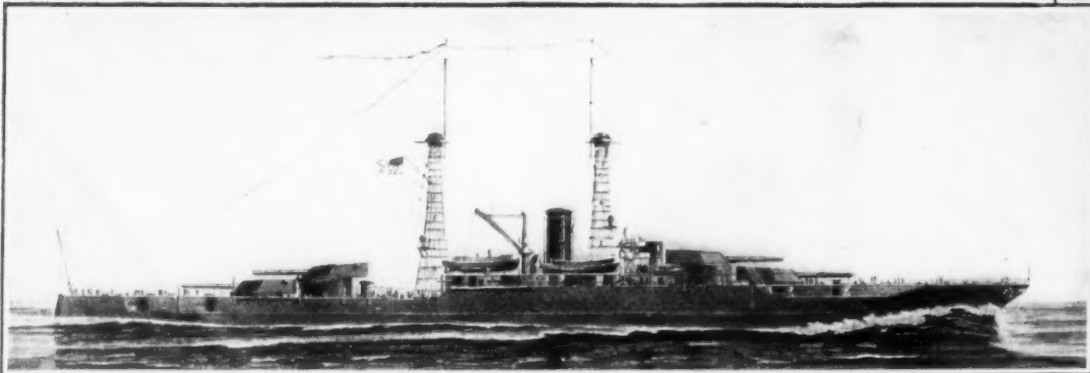
Because of the urgent need of more commissioned officers in the Army, the graduation exercises of the class of 1917 were moved forward and the 139 men were given their commissions as second lieutenants on April 20th. Secretary of War Baker who addressed

the graduates congratulated them because they are to see service so soon. He also spoke of the need of universal military training. This picture, taken in the mess hall, shortly before graduation day, shows the cadets at their dinner.



## FEUDS TRAIN SHARPSHOOTERS

"Bloody Breathitt" County is the last stronghold of the feuds that have written so much of Kentucky's history. Men involved in these feuds have been trained to shoot and to hit. It is not strange that these two Breathitt men in a Kentucky regiment should have won honors for unerring marksmanship.



## THE NEWEST AND GREATEST UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED AT NEW YORK

The battleship *New Mexico*, launched at the New York Navy Yard on April 23rd, is shown complete in the above drawing from the Navy Department. This first electrically propelled dreadnought in the world will carry twelve 14-inch guns, in four turrets, twenty-two 5-inch

guns and four anti-aircraft guns. The ship will be in commission by October, 1917. Cost of hull and machinery is \$7,800,000, tonnage 32,000 and speed 21 knots an hour. The *New Mexico*, which is oil-burning, is 624 feet long with a beam of 97 feet.



# MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

WHEN A. C. BEDFORD TOOK COMMAND OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUSINESS ORGANIZATION CAME UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE "SECOND GENERATION"

BY B. C. FORBES

COPYRIGHT, 1917, BY B. C. FORBES

**W**HEN Chester A. Arthur was serving his term as President of the United States, a young man walked down Broadway, New York, one day, looking for a job.

Thirty-three years later he took his seat at the head of the directors' table in the most famous business building on Broadway, as president of the greatest business organization in the world's history.

"What was your first step towards success? What first elevated you above the rank and file? How did you get a foothold on the ladder of success?" I asked Alfred C. Bedford, recently elected president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent company of the whole Standard Oil organization.

"When I got a position as an office-boy, I was always on the alert to make myself useful. I often volunteered, after my own work was done, to count the cash for the cashier, to draw off balances for the bookkeeper, make up vouchers, carry the books to the safe and do every little job I could see needed doing," replied Mr. Bedford. "I was soon assigned to do the running for an expert accountant who came to reorganize the whole system of accounts and bookkeeping. Instead of merely getting out vouchers and other papers he called for, I asked to be allowed to count up columns of figures, compare vouchers and do the statistical drudgery. In appreciation, the accountant began to teach me not only ordinary bookkeeping but the principles underlying accountancy and the fundamentals of recording and analyzing business transactions.

"I applied myself diligently to this work, studying at home at night, and it was not long before I graduated from office-boy to a position of greater responsibility than that of a routine bookkeeper. This first promotion I attribute to my willingness to do more than was expected of me and to the insight I then obtained into business methods. This gave me a grasp and a vision such as the average clerk in an office too often fails to cultivate because of his machine-like performance of his allotted tasks."

The installation of A. C. Bedford as president of the Standard Oil Company marks the passing of the old and the advent of the new generation. John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and Oliver H. Payne are the only survivors of the original band of brainy stalwarts who conceived and created the organization which was to encompass the earth, bringing light into dark places, and now these veterans have no connection with the business. Gone are Rogers, Flagler, Pratt, McGee, Tilford, Worden, Brewster and Archbold, all men of vision and force and enterprise and courage.

In their stead are rising up a new race, a younger group, of whom A. C. Bedford, W. C. Teagle, F. W. Weller, H. C. Folger, H. L. Pratt, Dr. W. M. Burton and W. S. Rheem are among the most conspicuous. This second generation has not yet demonstrated beyond doubt its fitness to rule over the industrial realms to which it has fallen heir.

But it has made a promising start. New rulers have brought new rules. The old-time secrecy that beset 26 Broadway, engendering so much suspicion and irritation and agitation, has been abolished.

"I mean to keep my door wide open to every person having a legitimate call upon my attention," was the revolutionary proclamation of Standard Oil's new president on taking office. Veteran newspaper men assigned to get particulars of Mr. Bedford's election, having in mind past experiences at No. 26, could scarce believe their eyes and senses when they were ushered into the presidential sanctum without more ado than if they were calling upon the executive of some corporation long converted to the principle of publicity.

They found in A. C. Bedford a rational human being, a man of heart as well as head, open, frank, congenial, ready to discuss labor or any other problem incidental to the conduct of corporate business. Barred doors and sealed windows henceforth are to have no place throughout 26 Broadway. President Bedford is an apostle of the doctrine of publicity.

Having himself traveled unaided every step of the way, from the valley of obscurity to the summit of success, I asked Mr. Bedford to tell some of the things he had learned during his journey, to give some suggestions and pointers for the guidance of other climbers.

"Well," he began, "my advice to every young man would be this:

"Do everything you are told—and do it with all your heart and strength—willingly, cheerfully and enthusiastically—and then look around for more work to do.

"Don't measure your work by hours, but by what it is



MR. A. C. BEDFORD AT HIS DESK

As President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Mr. Bedford is the head of the largest business organization in the world. At present he is spending much of his time at Washington in the service of the Government.



MR. BEDFORD NEAR HIS BROOKLYN HOME

possible for you to accomplish from the time you enter in the morning—and be early rather than late—until the place closes in the evening—and don't quit the moment the place officially closes if there is work still to be done.

"Read and study and think along the lines of your business. Learn what it is all about, what service it contributes to making the world go round more comfortably and efficiently. Cultivate the habit of looking ahead, of acquiring as much foresight as possible. Have imagination and vision.

"Then try to plan out your life, to map out a course; consider and calculate the steps necessary to carry you toward your goal; go forward step by step—and don't get your sequences mixed. Do one thing at a time. If your job at the moment is to keep books, master bookkeeping thoroughly and study the fundamentals of accountancy—don't merely keep your books mechanically. From accountancy go on to study finance, and this will help to open other doors. Or, if a man starts in a manufacturing department, let him first master that department and then learn all there is to be learned about other departments. Thus will he become familiar with the whole process of manufacture.

"His next step would be to learn the outlets and the uses for his manufacture—the market for his product. By studying what and how much his market will take or will not take he becomes a capable merchandise man. This double knowledge of manufacturing and merchandising qualifies him to fill an executive position and opens the way to rise to the very top, whereas the fellow who was content to jog along in a rut in one department will still be about where he began."

"You think, then, Mr. Bedford, that almost every fellow has a chance?" I asked.

"No, not a chance, not one chance, but many chances," he replied spiritedly. "Every fellow has chances coming his way constantly; it is not a question of having chances but of recognizing chances when they come. You sometimes hear a fellow say, 'I had a chance once but didn't take it.' Never mind the chance that is past; watch out for the next one and qualify to be able to seize it."

"You believe the young man of normal intelligence and abnormal diligence can usually make at least a moderate success of his life?" I queried.

"Yes—I have no patience with smart Alecks, with high-fliers, with brilliant young gentlemen who go up like sky-rockets, for they usually come down like sticks," he declared with emphasis. "Do the natural thing; do just what is reasonable whether you are dealing with an employer or a customer or a competitor or with labor. Avoid short cuts.

"Success that is worth while is, after all, very largely a matter of plain, everyday morality combined with tremendous industry and a deserved reputation for integrity and for fairness towards the other fellow."

Rather old-fashioned advice? Not much comfort in it, is there, for those who want to find some brand-new trick for capturing success without working for it? Pretty much an endorsement of the eternal verities, of such matter-of-fact virtues as industry and honesty?

The more I dig into the lives of successful men the more convinced I become that all have had to travel the same sort of hilly road, sweating brow and brain, meeting and overcoming obstacles, but never losing sight of their lodestar no matter how great the provocation. The scale that weighs success and mediocrity, I verily believe, oftentimes is tipped by an extra ounce or two of energy, an additional hour or two of labor, an added yard or two of foresight.

From the day he began work Alfred C. Bedford did not neglect the needful extra effort. He was fortunate in his up-bringing. His father, of English parentage, was for years the European representative of an American watch company in London, England, though still retaining a home in Brooklyn. Alfred was educated first at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and later at Lausanne, Switzerland, this place having been chosen because of the excellent linguistic and other advantages it offered. His mother, who is still alive at 83, a scholarly and intellectual woman, familiar with the best in art, music, literature and history, spent much of her time supervising the studies of Alfred and a brother.

"To my mother I owe my love for art and literature and the finer things of life," was the son's simple tribute the other day.

When nearing nineteen, Alfred, his European education finished, decided it was time he started work. He had no pronounced bent, no predilection for any special field. A friend offered him a place as stock boy in his department at the wholesale drygoods house of

(Continued on page 520)

# ON THE HEELS OF THE GERMANS



## HAVING HIS LITTLE JOKE

This British soldier took a keen delight in posing before a German sentry box which had been abandoned by the retreating army. When the war opened the thoroughness with which the Germans cleaned up all metal, wood and even scraps of paper and empty cans and bottles was the marvel of the world. Times and methods have changed, however, and in the recent retreat the Kaiser's army left a condition of destruction and chaos in northern France such as the eye of man has probably never before rested upon. The policy of the retiring army was clearly to destroy everything which it was unable to carry with it. How the box came to be left intact is something of a mystery, but the rubbish on the ground near it shows that the work of devastation had gone on in the neighborhood. Military experts agree that the struggle now in progress along the western front is as momentous as the Waterloo campaign.

## RESTING AFTER VICTORY

The French and British opened the month of April with terrific drives centered on two sections of the Western front. The British to the north and south of Arras pushed back the Germans in the direction of Douai and stormed the famous Vimy Ridge, while the French, beginning their offensive several days later, struck the southern end of the Hindenburg line and drove the Germans north from the Aisne front for a distance of many miles. In the picture above, youthful British Tommies are seen resting in a village which, from the message over their heads, had evidently been held by the enemy. The little French girls are unquestionably delighted to welcome their heroes.



## BOY PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

It has been said wars are fought by boys and military experts agree that the best soldiers are men in their early twenties, but a glance at these youthful prisoners convinces one that

Germany is drawing soldiers from among the fifteen and sixteen year old boys of the Empire to fill the places of the thousands of older men killed or captured.



# WAR UNITES THE AMERICAS

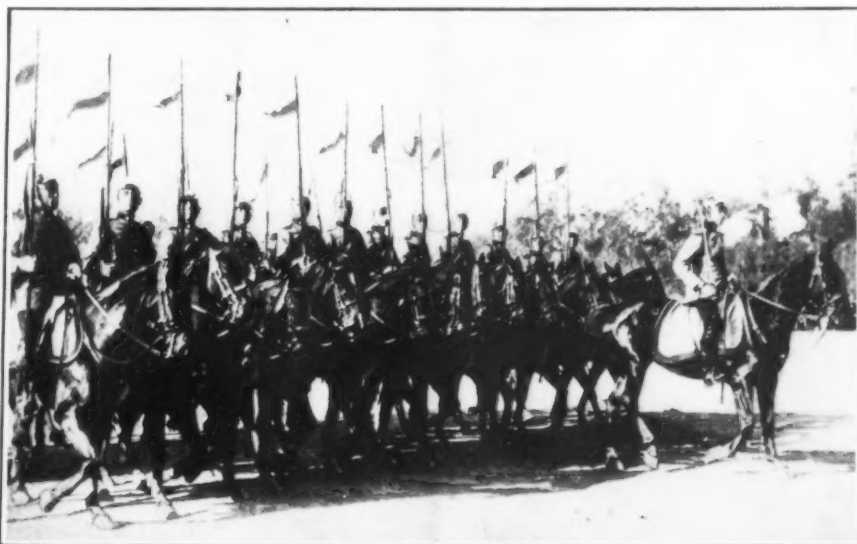
BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—Apparently the day has dawned when the two continents of the Western Hemisphere will meet with perfect understanding and sympathy. The war has brought the republics of the north and south into closer contact than ever before and the intimacy has gone far toward offsetting the distrust which often in the past, prevented a full and complete understanding of motives and ideals. Dr. Aughinbaugh, head of LESLIE'S export department and one of the foremost authorities on commercial relations among American republics, believes the events of the past three years have built a friendship that will continue to grow warmer as interests become more intertwined.

**F**ROM now on the republics of North and South America will be united by common aims, hopes and ideals. The old haze of misunderstanding has been dispelled and in its place there is an atmosphere of cordial understanding and mutual regard. As I consider the situation, I grow more and more convinced that the distrust shown so frequently in the past in the relations between the United States and her sister republics was largely the result of the intrigues of Germans in South America and had our people but recognized this earlier they could unquestionably have offset the evil work done. To support this belief I recall the visit of Secretary of State Elihu Root to South America while a member of the Cabinet and the splendid beginning he made in bringing about a better feeling. The United States, however, failed to follow up his work and gradually the effects of his visit wore off.

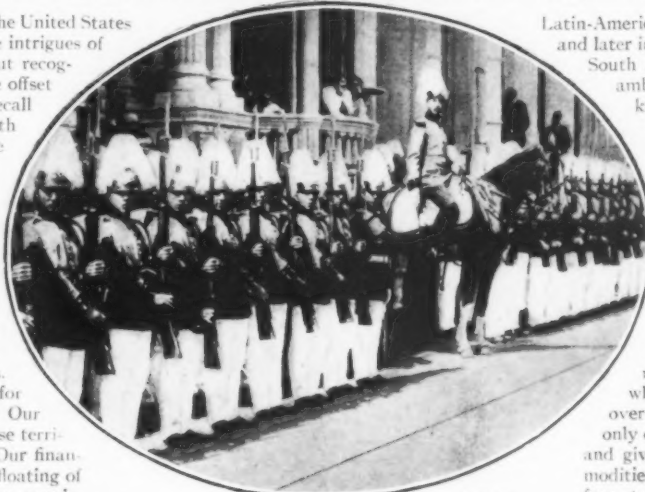
Since the beginning of the present titanic conflict the countries south of the Rio Grande have been forced to do business with the United States and our trade with them has increased by leaps and bounds. Our merchants and manufacturers have demonstrated by their methods that they know how to do business in overseas markets. Our goods have already established a reputation for reliability. Our packing methods are perfect. Our banks have extended their protecting arms into these territories to aid both the exporter and the importer. Our financiers have undertaken on an enormous scale the floating of national and municipal loans. Our young men are acquiring a knowledge of Latin languages and customs. Our schools and universities have inaugurated courses in foreign trade. As a nation and as individuals we have shown ourselves capable to take advantage of the opportunity presented to us. As a result of this great harmony in the export world our sister republics are being compelled to realize that Europeans wantonly misrepresented us in every sense. They know today through the experiences of the past three years that our interests are their interests.

In addition to the ties of business our bonds of friendship should be strengthened not only on account of our relative geographical positions, but for the stronger reason of our similar republican form of government. South Americans see in our entrance into the present war on the side of the Allies that we are sincere in our ideals and the attitude of Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Brazil, Argentine and Bolivia in aligning themselves with us is the most flattering evidence of their confidence in our integrity of purpose. This solidarity of sentiment and interests on the part of these nations



THE CHILEAN CAVALRY

This is the crack cavalry regiment of Chile passing in review before the President. The German influence is clearly shown in all branches of the service in the similarity of uniform and plan of organization.



CHILE'S WEST POINT CADETS

Here are the cadets of the military school, drawn up while the President passes. In their white trousers and plumed helmets they look like one of the crack regiments of the Prussian guard.



AVENUE RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Above is the main business street of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. Two of the most important buildings on this street, occupying a whole block in frontage, are owned and occupied exclusively by German import houses.

means a closer business and social relationship than ever before and is the final blow against Teutonic aggression and trade conquest in these lands.

In order that we may reach a proper conclusion as to the effect of the present conflict on our relations with the Latin-American republics, it is advisable that we briefly consider the social, political and commercial status of these countries.

There are about 75,000,000 inhabitants in the twenty nations comprised in this group, fully 80 per cent. being uneducated Indians, negroes and mixed-breeds, absolutely indifferent to international sentiment, living primitive lives and dominated by no high ideals. The remainder of the population are educated, well bred individuals having defined ideas of equity, desirous of living in harmony with mankind and developing for themselves and their posterity the enormous natural resources of their truly wonderful lands.

As early as 1820 Germany recognized the inviting possibilities of Latin-America and began systematically to colonize, first in Brazil and later in Chile. Since the advent of these first Teutons into South America Germany has pursued with persistence her ambition to acquire control of these markets by every known method, meeting with almost universal success. Indeed some of those in high authority in the fatherland openly suggested acquiring portions of various Latin-American states by conquest if necessary. Von Tannenberg's book on German expansion, published before the present war, discusses very frankly and freely the advisability of annexing Southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine, the garden spots of South America, which in view of the Monroe Doctrine, if ever attempted would have undoubtedly forced us into conflict with the invader.

No military campaign was ever planned with more exactness of detail and precision than that which characterized Germany's methods to acquire an overwhelming mastery of Latin-American markets. Not only did she cater to their merchants in every minute detail and give them exactly what they wished in the way of commodities, but she disrupted existing credits by giving buyers from twenty-four to thirty-six months time merely for the asking. Her banks were opened in capitals and leading ports, with agencies in smaller towns and interior districts, anxious and desirous of accommodating those desiring financial assistance. These German monetary institutions even had branches in Paris, Great Britain and British Colonies, thus acquiring trade from European competitors and cutting into the profits of the British in this field of endeavor.

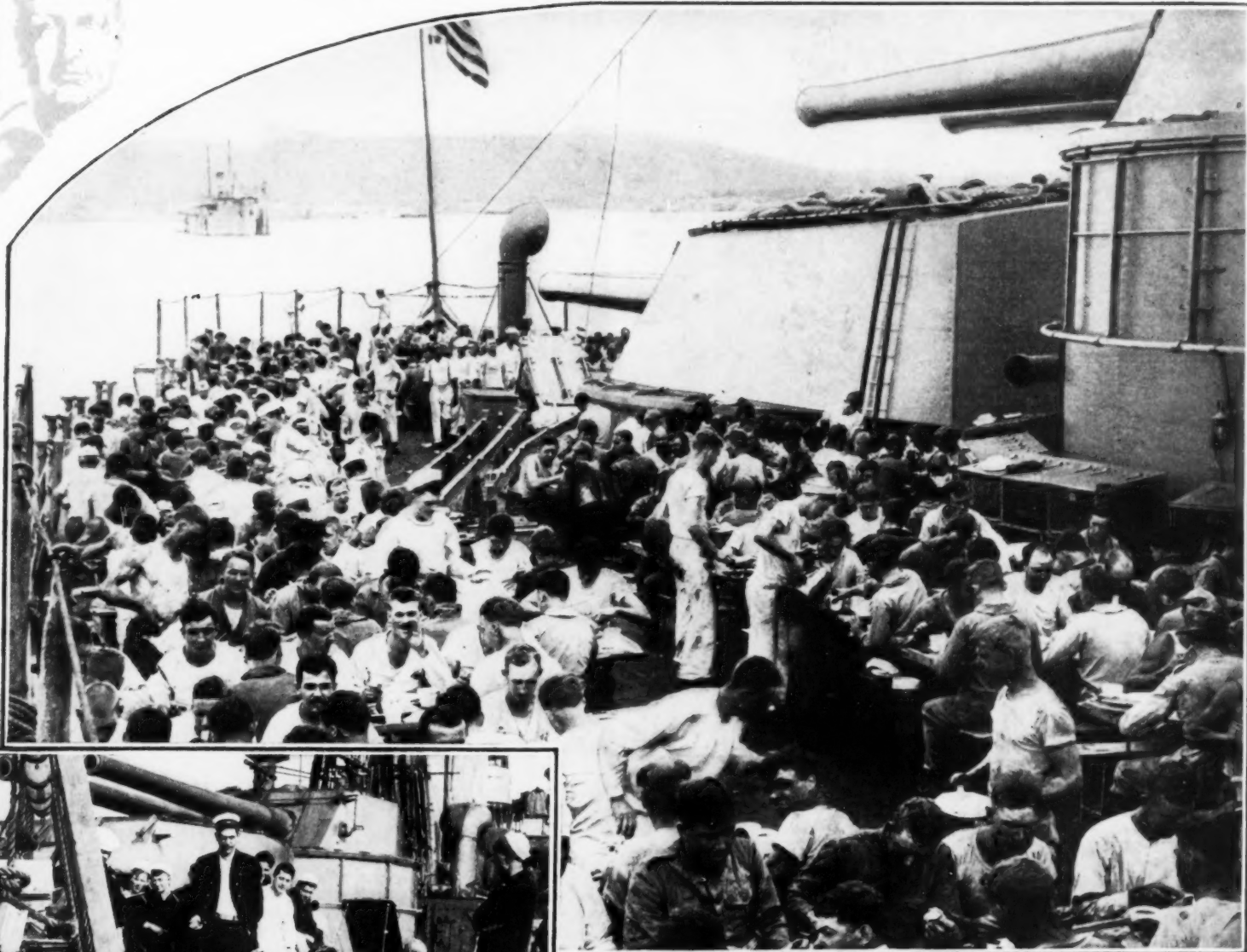
With the coming of the banks, loans were made to governments and municipalities, while national and semi-national projects were financed. Germans acquired control of native periodicals in order to dominate their policies as well as established German newspapers. German schools were opened, so superior to the local schools that they attracted the better class of pupils, who in turn were naturally impressed with the excellence of German ideals and German methods.

German military instructors were "kindly loaned" to Latin American republics with the result that the armies of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Argentine, Mexico, Venezuela and Sal-

(Continued on page 529)

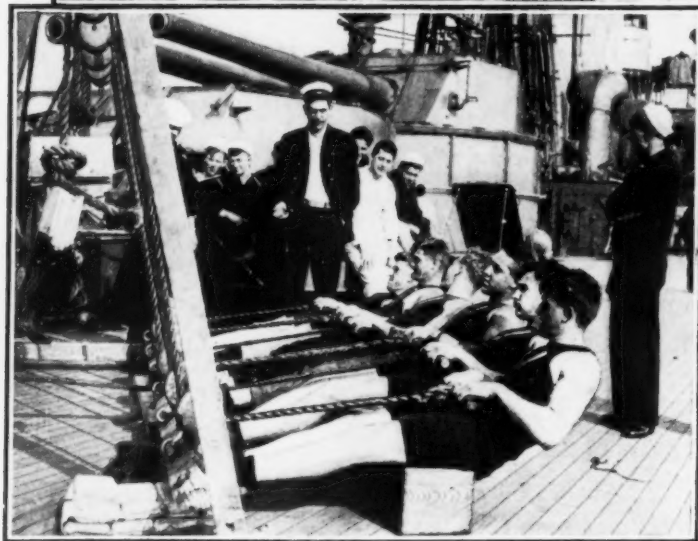


# THE LIGHTER SIDE OF



## FUN AFTER THE HARDEST WORK OF ALL

Coaling is the most arduous labor the crew of a battleship is called upon to perform. Here are the men of the *Texas* enjoying dinner on the main deck after filling the bunkers.

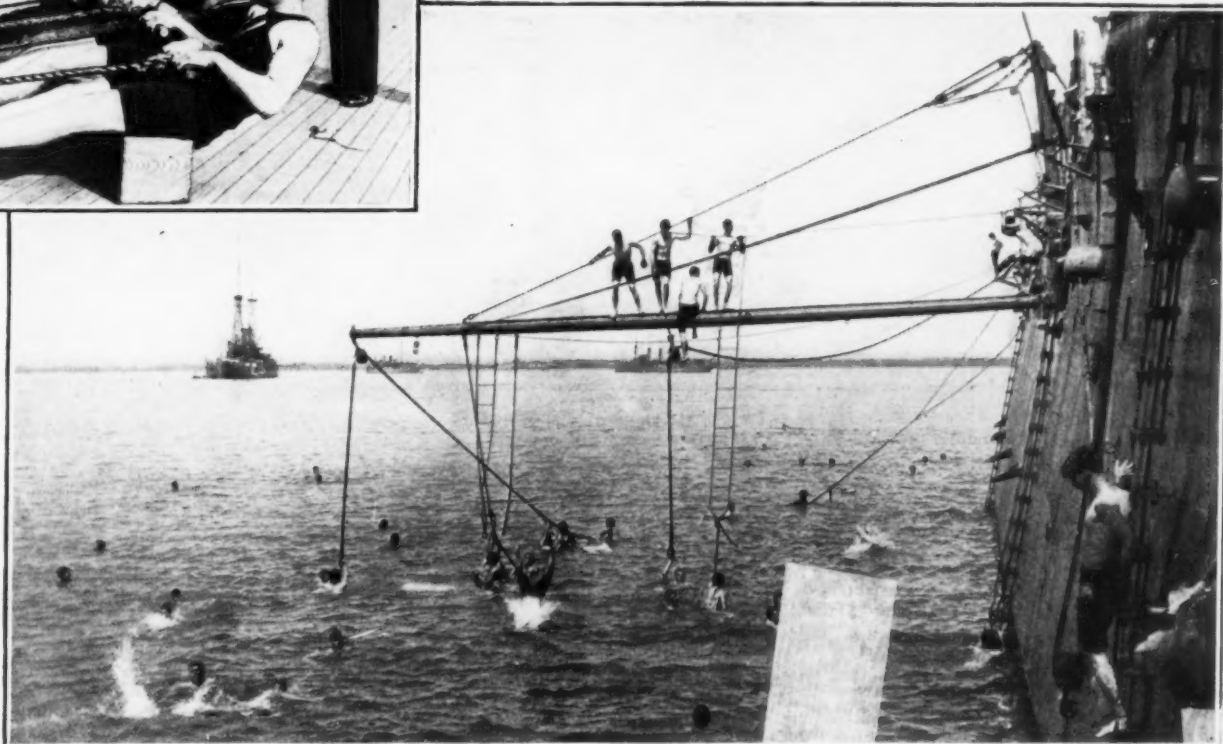


## OARSMEN IN TRAINING

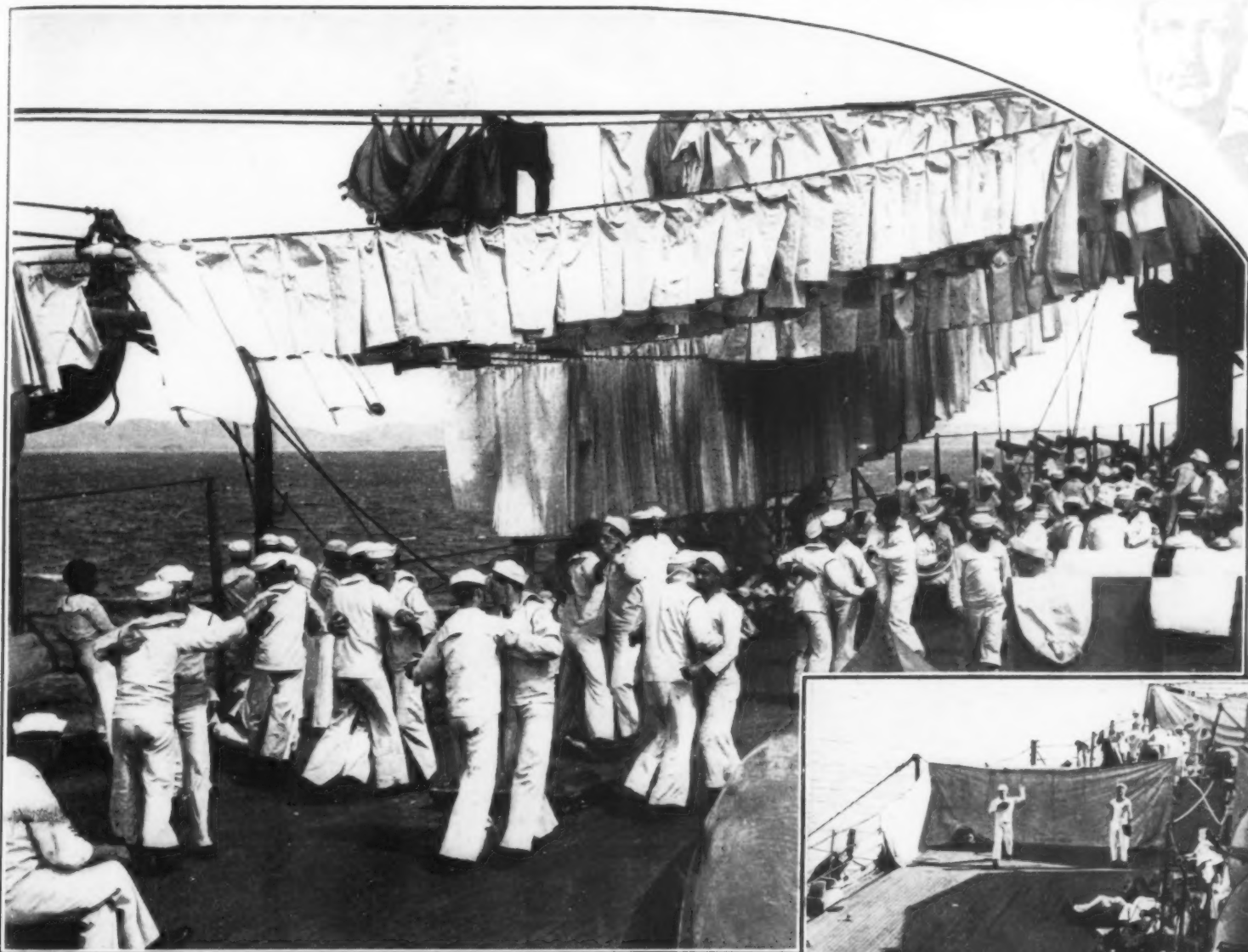
Official recognition of athletic sports was not taken in the Navy until 1900. Now captains are instructed to "encourage the men to engage in athletics, fencing, boxing, boating and other similar sports and exercises." A boat's crew is shown above hard at work on the machines.

## THE EVENING SWIM

When a battleship is situated under advantageous conditions, swimming call is sounded twice daily. To make a voyage "round the ship" is the ambition of every sailor.



# LIFE ON A MAN-OF-WAR



**ONE-STEPPING UNDER THE CLOTHES LINE**

KADU AND REDDENT

The first lesson taught the naval recruit is that of discipline, regular habits and cleanliness of person. No place could be cleaner than a battleship. Here are sailors dancing in the shadow of the day's wash.



KADU AND REDDENT

**SPRING PRACTICE FOR THE MAJOR LEAGUE**

Naval baseball has a complete organization with full schedule bringing together the best teams of the fleet for the final championship. Many ships are now fitted with nets but in the picture above, taken on the *Florida*, there appears to be danger of losing the ball overboard.



**LIFE BETWEEN DECKS**

During rough and unpleasant weather the men spend their spare time "indoors." Here are Jackies playing cards, mending clothes and reading—a typical "home scene."

FRANK ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

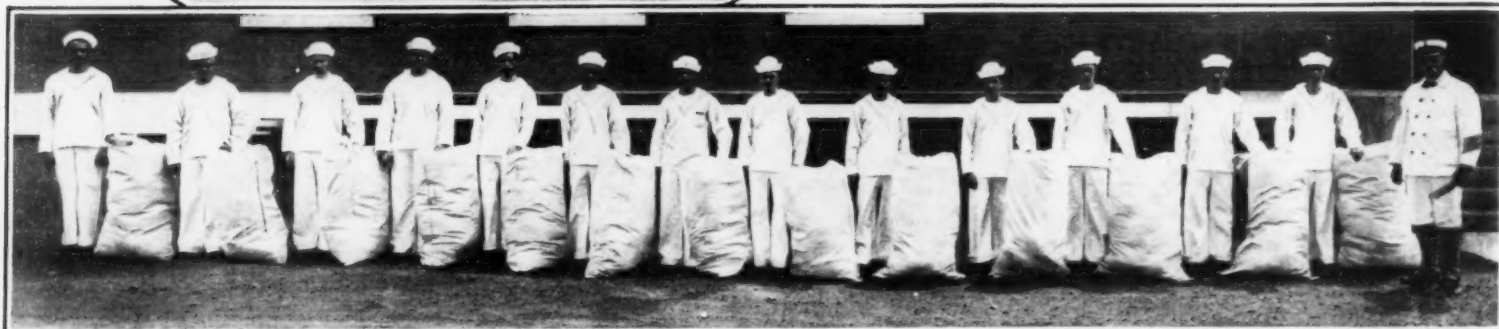




## RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED PRODUCT

### RECRUITS ARRIVE AT TRAINING SCHOOL

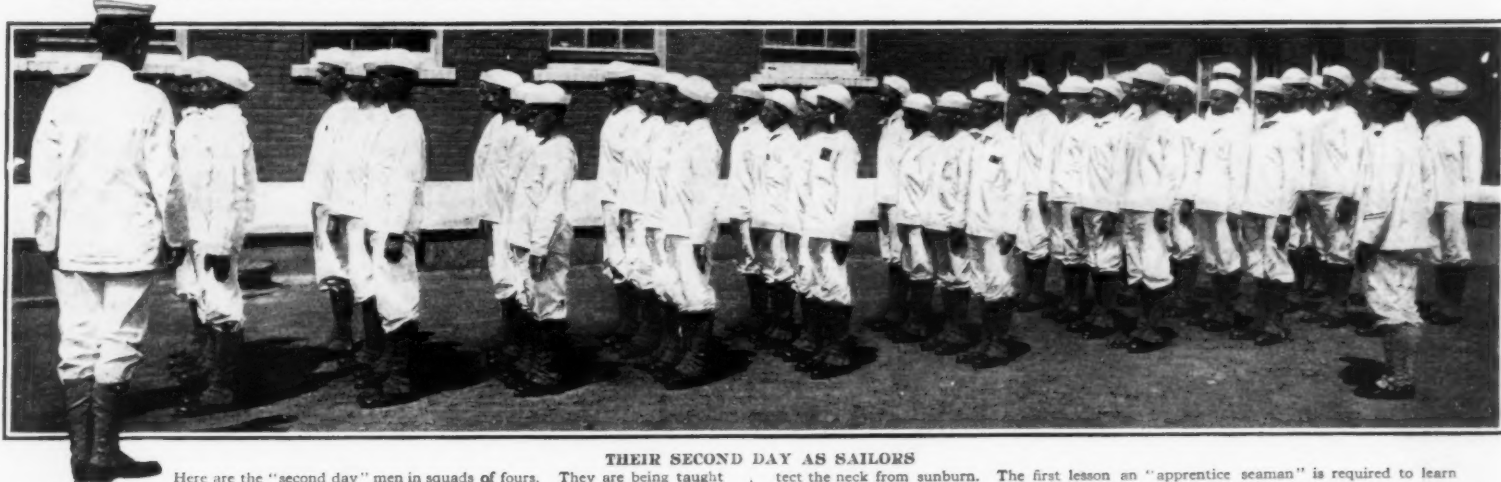
These boys form a squad which has been sent to the naval school from a distant enlistment point. Their term of enlistment is for four years, except for those under eighteen, who are enlisted for their period of minority. Boys under seventeen are not accepted except under special dispensation of the Naval Department. Nearly all of the recruits shown here are eighteen years old. Several of them are children of foreign-born parents.



### ONE HOUR LATER

The clean-cut immaculate young sailors are the same boys shown in the group at the top of the page. They have received their uniforms and kit outfits and are going to their quarters under

the charge of a petty officer. When next they appear they will be members of the "newcomers' squad." The dunnage bags beside them contain their new equipment.



### THEIR SECOND DAY AS SAILORS

Here are the "second day" men in squads of fours. They are being taught the fundamentals of drill and appear to be apt pupils. Note the knotted handkerchiefs to pro-

tect the neck from sunburn. The first lesson an "apprentice seaman" is required to learn is the necessity of discipline and the benefits of keeping everything "shipshape."



### READY FOR REAL WORK

After four months at a training station the young sailor is ready for active duty, having been well schooled in the rudiments of seamanship. This company is about to leave the station after complet-

ing the course. Added provision for training the recruits for the naval forces is rapidly turning the great numbers of new men from all parts of the country into able seamen and fighters.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



## FOR A COMMON-SENSE CENSORSHIP

President Wilson has appointed George Creel, a trained newspaper man, as head of the newly created war committee on public information. Other members of the committee are the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy. The President has announced that under the censorship rules the public will be taken into full confidence and the only information held back will be such as would benefit the enemy if published. It is expected the element of publicity will enter into the censor's work quite as much as that of suppression. It is felt in Washington that the foolishly severe censorship of the Allies has dampened the enthusiasm of the nations over which it has been exercised, so the aim in America will be to give the public as much information as possible about the war.



## HEADS THE FOOD BOARD

Herbert C. Hoover whose work as head of the Belgian Relief Commission has made him one of the outstanding figures of the war has been appointed head of the food board, which will have more to do with the final outcome of the war perhaps than any other single factor. Mr. Hoover will be as near a food dictator as the world has ever seen. Already plans are formed to eliminate waste in all the states and to raise the food output to the greatest possible efficiency. Mr. Hoover is probably the best-posted man in the world today on food production, distribution and values. He believes that our foremost war duty is food production and food economy. The government's effort to awaken the country to full realization of the food situation is meeting with the full cooperation of packers and distributors. Thousands of organizations and communities are spreading the propaganda of economy.



## THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, the surviving member of President Jackson's family, is seen here standing on the steps of the Hermitage, the home of President Jackson, with Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President. While President Jackson died childless, he was extremely fond of his adopted son, the nephew of his wife and the father of Mrs. Lawrence, who was born, reared and married at this Mecca of the South. It is said that after his wife's death "Old Hickory" was more fond of little Rachel Jackson than of any other living person. Mrs. Lawrence is now in her eighty-fourth year. She is said to delight all who hear her with her stories of the Hero of New Orleans.



## THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN

General Dubois, the general commanding at Verdun and one of the heroes of the French army has written a letter to friends in America rejoicing at the entry of the United States into the war. The message is reproduced at the right of the general's picture.

Verdun 26 Mars 1917

Dear Sir,  
In receipt of your very kind letter of the 31st February I am eager to send you what you ask for my sake and, simultaneously, my very sincere wishes and feelings of friendship for your great and powerful nation to firm and to resolute in the defence of the principles of humanity and civilization.  
Sincerely yours  
General Dubois  
General Commanding  
in Verdun



## COMES FROM CANADA TO SHOW US HOW

At the invitation of the Navy League of the United States, Sir Herbert B. Ames, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has been speaking in America in the League's campaign for 100,000 recruits for the Government's naval forces. Sir Herbert brings to the campaign the valuable but hard experience of Canada in meeting a similar need for increases in the provincial forces. He had an active part in the work which, begun at a time when Canada was in a state of woeful unpreparedness, resulted in raising an army of 400,000 men and a fund of \$21,000,000 with additional pledges of \$14,000,000 for the support of the soldiers' dependent families.

BOY SCOUTS OF THE WORLD.



**HOOT MON**

As long as there are Scotsmen there will be bagpipes to call them together as in the days of Robert Bruce. These Scottish Boy Scouts have grown to manhood over night and are now doing their best to take the places of the brave kiltie-clad men who are fighting at the front.



## BOYS OF GREAT BRITAIN BE THE

At the big celebration in Hyde Park, London, on Empire Day, the Boy Scout organizations won honors with their drilling and army maneuvers. When the boys marched past the reviewing stand,



READY FOR THEIR TASKS ON LAND OR SEA

The crew of this boat are Italian Boy Scouts, returning to the city of Naples after a trip on its beautiful bay in the shadow of Mount Vesuvius. The water has no terror for a Scout; his course of training gives him the opportunity to become a good oarsman and swimmer. Merit badges are the reward for proficiency in these and other special branches of scout-craft.

## RIFLES FOR THESE BOYS

In Japan the Boy Scout movement has met with great enthusiasm and organization has gone rapidly forward. A few of the boys wear foreign clothes but most of them wear the native costume. Each boy is armed with a small rifle, unlike the boys of America. The naval cap which the boys wear is another distinctive feature.



## AUSTRIAN HEROES

No country is in greater need of help from its subjects than is Austria, for reports which have reached America tell of suffering and hunger there keener than in Germany. In this period of distress the Boy Scouts have shown their worth and proved of inestimable help to their country. In this picture some of the boys are seen on their way to perform a duty. The long staffs they carry are a part of the handy equipment of Boy Scouts in every land.

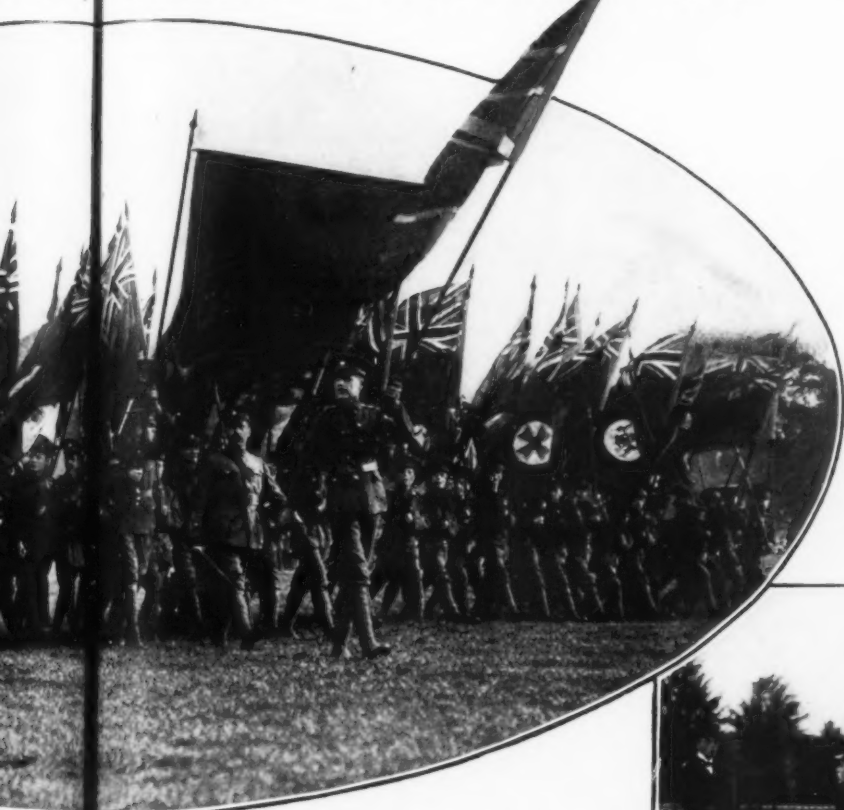


BOYS PUTS C  
AMERICA BE  
THE DRID

No county is better than has the United. The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization. The code of the Scout demands that the things of life be sound and mind be clear; that willingness, generosity, that qualities which, valued in both the best citizens of the Scout movement. Whether the Scout fires and the meals, boys in that are due whether they are for service, the of the will be put and



# LD, THE MEN OF TOMORROW



**THE FLAGS OF THE EMPIRE**  
 bearing the standards of the dominions that make up the British Empire, the applause that greeted them was the appreciative response to the splendid work the boys have done in every part of the Empire.



## BOY FARMERS

The fathers and brothers of these French boys are fighting for France, and someone at home must keep the food supply constant. The Minister of Agriculture has donated to the Boy Scouts a large area in the center of Paris which the boy farmers are cultivating for the planting of potatoes.



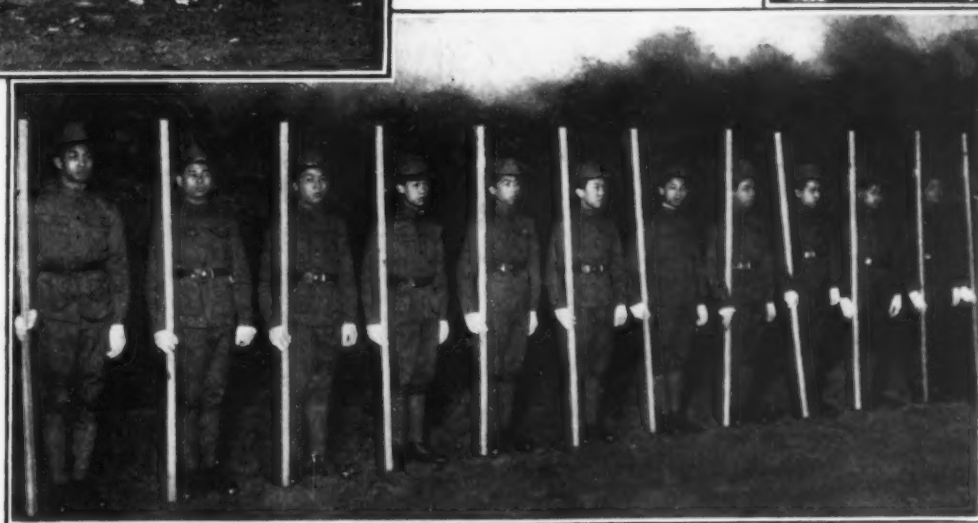
## OUR ENEMIES

The United States is at war with German despotism—not with the German people or the brave German boys whose willingness and tirelessness have done so much for this country, hard pressed in war. There is something distinctly likeable about the German boys in this picture, even if their nation and ours are opposed in war and even if their "goose step" as they pass the reviewing officer does show the unmistakable imprint of Prussian militarism.



## BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA THE BEST IN THE WORLD

No country has better boys than has the United States. The Boy Scouts of America is not a new organization. The code of the Scout demands the highest things of a sound body and mind, of honesty, fairness, willingness, loyalty and those qualities which, cultivated in boyhood, make the best citizens of later life. The Scout motto is "Be Prepared." Whether called to build fires and trenches, as the boys in this picture are doing or whether they are for greater service, the men of tomorrow will be prepared and efficient.



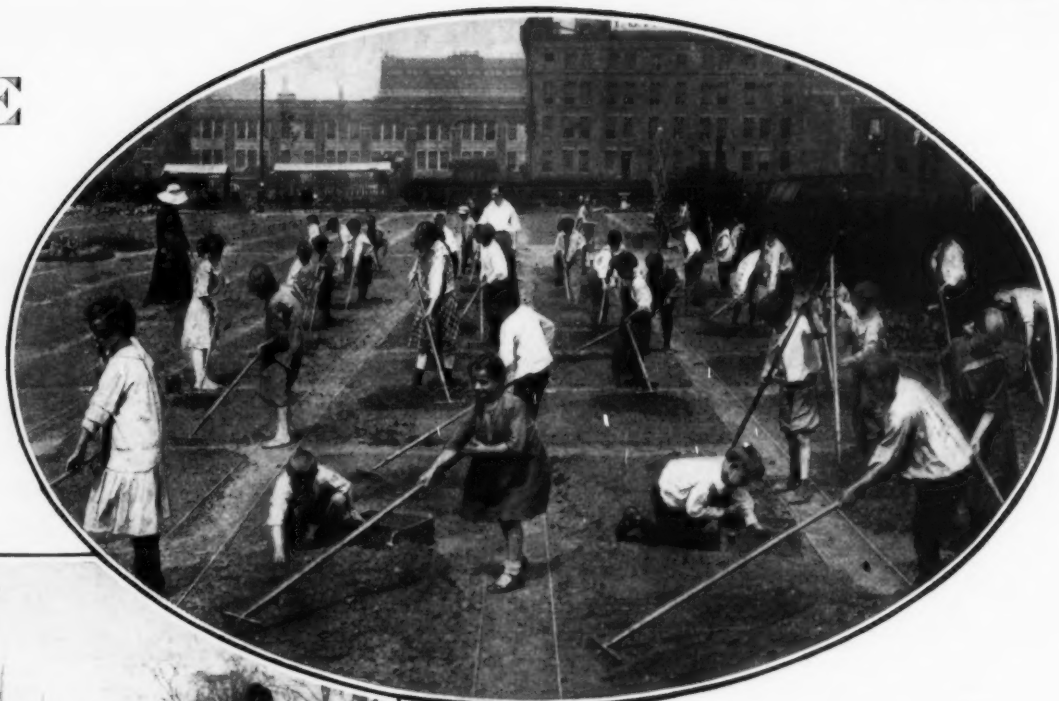
## IN A STRICKEN LAND

There have been many difficult tasks for the Boy Scouts of Belgium and not the easiest has been the conducting of refugees to safety. The boys shown are Scouts from Ghent who have just returned to their home after escorting a party of Belgians to England.

## THE NEW GENERATION WHICH IS TO CARRY CHINA FORWARD

In every quarter of the globe the Scout organization is training the youth of the world in better citizenship and sounder manhood. In China the Scouts will have a large part in the development of their country, for the New China is rapidly throwing off the fetters of superstition and sloth and under the leadership of the younger Chinese is progressing to greater power and prestige. In this evolution the well-trained Scout will be a factor of importance.

# INTENSIVE FARMING IN CITY AND COUNTRY



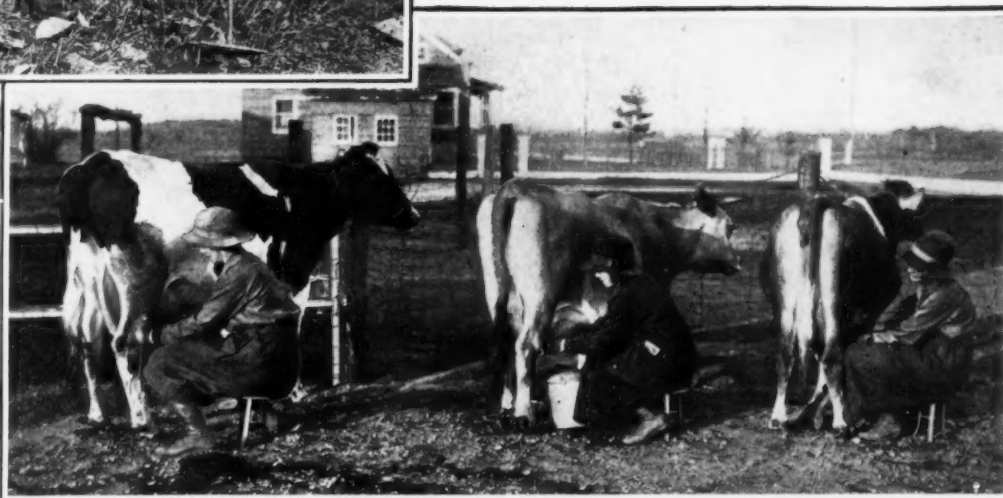
## SWEET PEAS GIVE WAY TO SUCCOTASH

These women, planning to devote their garden plots to truck farming, have shouldered spades and gone to school under the able tutelage of Mr. H. G. Parsons, supervisor of the gardening at the New York Botanical Gardens.



## IT USED TO BE GOOD FORM TO THROW TIN CANS IN THIS LOT

No uncultivated land, however small the space may be, is to go to waste, if the plans of those whose slogan is "Plant an Acre" are successful. The cooperation of many associations in the endeavor to make participation in the work of feeding the nation more general is carrying the movement forward with great enthusiasm. This photograph caught a crowd of Camp Fire Girls as they were cleaning up the rubbish in a vacant lot. In a short time the photographer may return to find these same girls busy weeding promising crops.



## THE MAN WITH THE HOE IN A NEW GENERATION

The campaign to utilize vacant land for food production has become nation-wide and in every locality the back-yards and corner lots have been cultivated and planted to add to the country's supply of foodstuffs and to prevent any shortage of provisions which might come as a result of war conditions. This anticipation of what might easily become a national danger is one of the most important of preparedness measures. Soldiers cannot fight without food; back of the fighting lines workers cannot produce clothes and munitions and go hungry. This picture shows school children busy in the school gardens under the direction of their teachers. Similar conditions exist in every large city of the country and promise a real solution to the imminent problem of a food shortage.



## LESS SPEEDY BUT MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN A LIMOUSINE

American women have taken up quickly the idea of devoting themselves to the hard work of farming, relieving for war duty the men of the farm. This woman, driving a tractor gang plow would not only free a man for the army but would aid in feeding him and his comrades.

## FASHION DECREES KHAKI FOR THIS SEASON'S MILKMAIDS

At Farmingdale, Long Island, corps of khaki-clad milkmaids are going to school learning to take up the farmer's tasks. If many women, such as the ones shown here, take up this course of training, the "back to the country" movement is bound to be popular.

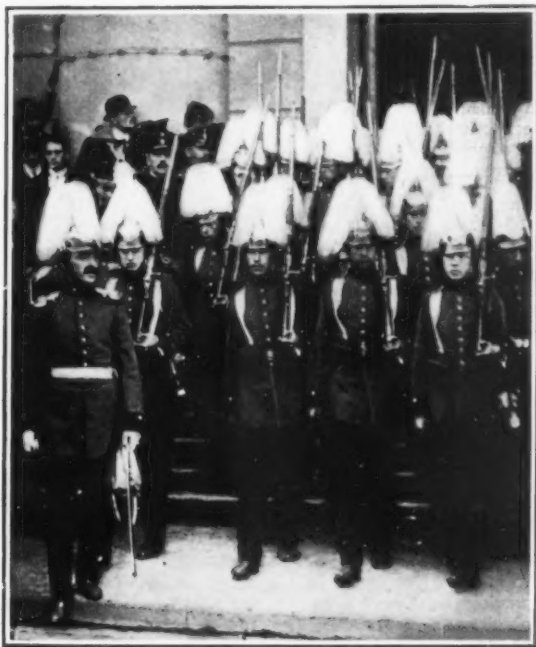


# WAR UNITES THE AMERICAS

(Continued from page 521)

vador were organized according to German plans, while German officers incidentally acquired full and complete information regarding the defenses of these countries. German steamship lines touched at every Latin-American port and kept pouring German merchandise into their markets, taking as return cargoes the raw materials so bountifully provided by nature in these countries, which were destined to be elaborated into finished factory products in the Fatherland. Many Germans married into the wealthier families of the various countries, thereby further entrenching themselves socially. At one time hundreds of young German girls came to Chile and the Argentine to marry South Americans. One of the results of this German invasion is to be seen in Chile, where it is estimated that from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. of the population of that country are either German or of part German ancestry. The rich states of southern

owned and operated by Germans, an extremely unfortunate condition of affairs, due to the fact that since the advent of this country into the war it will be impossible for this public service corporation to secure coal to operate its holdings. The German interest in the nitrate fields of Chile was larger than that of any other nationality. In fact Germany, prior to the war, was the leading factor in the nitrate industries of the world. Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay have many extensive German-owned slaughter houses, packing establishments, cattle and agricultural estates. A heavy percentage of the wool of Uruguay and Argentine was handled by German buyers. The bulk of Guatemalan coffee was sold in Hamburg. German investments and stores in Mexico are second only to those of the United States, while the German population of that country is larger by far than the American. The leading business



ARGENTINE TROOPS WHO MAY SOON FIGHT GERMANY

These troops are organized and equipped according to German standards. The strength of the German military element in the population of Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and the Argentine has been amply demonstrated during the riots of the past few days. The German colonists in these Latin American republics evidently have some prearranged base of operations in either Uruguay or Chile judging from the general exodus of these people toward the countries in question. Inasmuch as the greater proportion of the Germans in Latin-America have served their time in the German Army and are in the military reservist class they can readily be formed into an effective army in short order. Undoubtedly the necessary equipment has already been provided for them through the agency of the numerous large German business houses located throughout these lands. It is to the interest of the Latin-American countries to do all within their power to avert dangerous demonstrations, but in view of recent disclosures it is doubtful if the now thoroughly incensed inhabitants can be longer held in check.

Brazil have a German colony approximating 500,000 wherein the Germanizing of the native has been so aggressively and successfully carried on that children learn to speak German in the public schools before acquiring a knowledge of their native tongue, Portuguese.

As a result of this continuous effort it must therefore be apparent that Latin-America is very much Germanized. Several countries have had presidents of German descent, while cabinet officers and other officials of German origin and parentage are to be met with throughout these republics.

As a consequence of this systematized method and cooperation, Germans acquired control of the coffee trade of the world, the various countries growing the berry sending large consignments to the wonderful storage warehouses at Hamburg to be later on reshipped as trade demanded. Other industries were dominated through the same influences. The electric light, heat, water and subway systems of Buenos Aires, a modern city of almost 2,000,000 souls, is

houses of Venezuela and Colombia are owned and operated by Germans.

All this has been changed by the war and in less than three years the United States has come to be recognized as the sincere friend of the Americas. From now on our international relations with all of Latin-America will be based upon mutual confidence and respect instead of upon mutual distrust and suspicion. Inasmuch as commerce is based upon goodwill and esteem it necessarily follows that our trade relations will grow upon a firm and substantial foundation.

It will take the Germans years to begin to make up lost ground. In fact it is extremely doubtful if they can ever do so. Future demonstrations of friendship on their part will be coldly received and it will require extreme efforts for them to regain the prestige they once held in these lands.

One of the startling possibilities of the present situation is the establishment of a continental entente, based on the idea of America exclusively for the Americans.



You wouldn't burn your bridges before you—yet it would be as logical as buying tires without making sure that the mileage, the strength, the vitality are really there and have not partly disappeared at some stage of manufacture.

## Miller GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD TIRES

are always good tires because the Miller method of vulcanizing retains all of the natural vegetable wax and oil of the cotton fabric, the backbone of the tire.

Because Miller vulcanizing is a scientific uniform process instead of merely educated guessing, every Miller Tire is a good tire and the Miller guarantee is something more than a basis for argument with the adjuster.

Why not profit by this?

Miller Tires are for sale by Geared-to-the-Road dealers and distributors everywhere.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY  
AKRON, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the durable, economical and lightweight Rhin-O-Hide Fibre Sales for men's and women's shoes.

Miller "Money saving Accessories" have saved many expensive tires from premature ruin. Write today for the "What To Do" Book. It's free.

It illustrates and shows the cause of common tire injuries and explains how tires though badly injured, may be saved at slight expense.



DON'T Do This—

Just Do THIS!

## Stop Spring Squeaks

The Easy Way—With 3-in-One

Lubricating auto springs the old way is a slow, disagreeable, dirty job. The new 3-in-One way is quick, clean and easy. Don't waste energy jacking up the car, loosening the clips and forcing the leaves apart. Just buy a Handy Oil Can full of 3-in-One for 25 cents. Squirt the oil along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the springs. That's all!



### 3-in-One

does the rest. It penetrates between the leaves—lubricates them perfectly—stops all squeaking. Prevents breaking of springs, 85% of which is caused by rust. Takes stiffness out of new springs.

3-in-One is the right oil for all magnetos. Manufacturers recommend it. Ford owners use it on the commutator—makes cranking easier. All motorists should use it for brightening up the car-body, polishing windshield, preserving upholstery and cushions, preventing rust on metal parts.

**FREE** Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Special Automobile Circular—both free. Send a postal to:

Three-in-One Oil Co., 42CEM, Broadway, New York

## The King of Sports

Invigorating—spontaneous—and interesting to the last degree—is trap-shooting. It is the Sport of Kings and the King of Sports—replete with excitement and exhilaration.

Winging the wily clay pigeon has become quite de rigueur in smart country places and is proving a welcome boon to both host and hostess in the entertainment of house parties.

The "Sport Alluring" booklet  
on request

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**  
WILMINGTON DELAWARE



## MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

(Continued from page 519)

E. S. Jaffray and Company on Broadway. This was a chance to get on Broadway, so he took it.

Alas, within forty-eight hours he realized that he had made a mistake, that he had entered the wrong place. The whole environment repelled him. There were twenty other youths in the department, all being trained by its head, a high-grade, clean, large-hearted man who took a deep and active interest in helping youths to get on in life. But young Bedford could see no future here; everything seemed blocked ahead. Besides, ribbons did not appeal to his manliness.

But he did not quit. Preparation for the fall trade was a continuous work from seven or eight in the morning till ten or eleven at night. Bedford did his share, shirking nothing. From junior stock boy he was rapidly promoted to be a full-fledged stock clerk and later was allowed to do some selling.

"Distasteful and repugnant though handling ribbons was to me," remarked Mr. Bedford in recounting those early days, "I there learned the value of order and system, of inventory and proper keeping of stock and also of business discipline. The manager was a brilliant salesman, and we used to edge near to hear his talk when he was selling a bill of goods. His skill caused us open-mouthed wonder. We regarded him as a genius."

Then came a pause. I waited.

"I also learned another lesson there," Mr. Bedford resumed. "Our most important customer was coming and we made extraordinary preparations to fascinate him with our display of goods. Everything in the department, from the oldest, stalest stuff to the newest, was brought out and arranged with consummate artistry. Even the dead numbers seemed to glow with beauty, so cleverly were they interspersed with the choicest and freshest creations. Well, the buyer came—and succumbed. In two days he bought everything the manager suggested. News of the coup rang through the whole house. Congratulations showered upon our department head.

"Next season came—but not the buyer. He had found to his cost that in his purchases of the previous season was a lot of old-fashioned, obsolete, unsalable stuff on which, of course, he lost money. It was whispered he would never buy another dollar's worth of merchandise from that department.

"This incident burned certain truths into my mind. It taught me that it is fatal to palm off on a customer something he doesn't want, that you have to be as zealous about the welfare of your customer as about your own, that you must inspire and deserve his confidence by advising him frankly and faithfully what you believe will best suit his purposes and enable him to make a satisfactory profit. Once you establish such relations with a customer, you rivet him to you 'with hooks of steel.' Your business, run on these lines, will grow."

When a chance came to better himself by going with a flour firm, Alfred wrote his father for advice. In reply he was told to see his father's friend, Charles Pratt. After investigation, Mr. Pratt counseled that the concern was too small to offer large opportunities. Shortly afterwards (in 1882) young Bedford was asked to call at 46 Broadway, the offices of Charles Pratt and Company, whose oil business was then in process of amalgamation with the Standard Oil Company. He secured a position. That was A. C. Bedford's initial connection with Standard Oil.

His first order was to draw off a balance sheet from the books of a small subsidiary company. He had never kept books, and, struggle as he might, he couldn't reach a balance. The bookkeeper finally noticed the newcomer was in trouble and looked the figures over. "Try putting the cash in and see if it won't balance," he remarked dryly. And of course it did. Bedford realized

he had a lot to learn—but he was determined to learn it.

He needed determination to go on in this place, for the bookkeeper began and never tired telling him what a terrible mistake he had made in coming to such an office, for he himself had been there for years and years but, though forty, was nothing more than a bookkeeper. "I would rather see any son of mine dead than starting in as you're doing," he told Bedford.

Bedford, however, was made of different stuff. He had clearer eyes, a more virile imagination, a stiffer backbone. In the readjustment of the Pratt business the pessimistic bookkeeper was dropped and an expert accountant was called in, as already related.

About this time Standard Oil was laying plans to extend its ramifications to the Far East. One of its representatives was sending from India long letters describing conditions and prospects there, and when the stenographer made copies for the use of the directors, he entrusted Bedford with the reading of the proofs. This opened up a new vista. The possibilities of this business with which he had become connected fired his imagination. Here was something big enough for any man to tackle—vastly different from ribbons!

The ability, the enthusiasm, the trustworthiness of his young friend won the fullest confidence of Mr. Pratt. Although at first nominally in the employ of the Bergen Point Chemical Company, Bedford gradually was given more and more responsible and confidential duties by Mr. Pratt, not only in business, but in the philanthropic work which latterly claimed so much of that noble, public-spirited citizen's life. When C. M. Pratt, a son of the firm's founder, took charge, Mr. Bedford became his assistant.

These were years of valuable training for the future president of Standard Oil. He became directly associated with the running of various important enterprises outside of oil, as the Pratts had large interests in numerous enterprises. Thus it came about that Mr. Bedford became treasurer of the Long Island Railroad, secretary of the Ohio River Railroad, a directing force in an electric light property in Portland, Oregon, in coal properties in West Virginia, in water projects, in public utility enterprises and in railroad building. Every new activity, every additional experience, every fresh responsibility brought increased traveling, broader knowledge and a constantly widening circle of friends in the world of affairs.

All this time Mr. Bedford retained his connection with Standard Oil through its subsidiary, the Bergen Point Chemical Co., of which he had become manager. He had a conviction that some day this association might prove extremely valuable. And it did.

One day in 1907, before the financial panic broke, H. H. Rogers came to Mr. Bedford and told him there would be an opportunity for him to join the Standard Oil directorate. The suggestion dumfounded him.

"I don't see what use I could be on the board, for I'm not essentially an oil man," protested Mr. Bedford.

"You have had a broad, practical, general business experience and that is what we want," Rogers explained in a tone of finality. "We think there is a place for a young man like you."

Next day the newspapers received a three-line announcement that "Alfred C. Bedford was today elected a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

Mr. Bedford had broken all precedent. Never before had any but practical, dyed-in-the-wool oil experts been elected to the great Standard Oil board. Every man on it was a giant. Every name on that directorate was an epitome of important industrial history.

The news of Mr. Bedford's elevation  
(Continued on page 531)



## MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

(Continued from page 530)

caused widespread comment. It was so revolutionary. It was so different from anything the staid, heavyweight Rockefeller board had ever done before.

But Mr. Rogers and the Rockefellers and the others familiar with the facts knew what they were about. They knew they were making no mistake. Mr. Rogers had made it his special business to study the crop of new timber and he had had no difficulty in singling out Alfred Bedford as the most promising tree in the whole forest—Standard Oil then had some 60,000 employees.

"It was an invaluable experience for me to rub shoulders with these men daily at such an eventful time," Mr. Bedford recently remarked.

"I drank in the business and financial wisdom they had accumulated during several decades of activity in the handling of gigantic affairs. It was an inestimable privilege for a comparatively young man."

Being the youngest director, whenever any important missions involving travel and fatigue had to be undertaken, Mr. Bedford was delegated to carry them out. England, Roumania, Italy, France and Germany all claimed one-of-the-spot attention. He rapidly withdrew from outside interests and concentrated upon the producing, refining, transporting and marketing of oil.

When the Government instituted dissolution proceedings against the company in 1908, Mr. Bedford was one of those selected to look after the preparation of the data necessary for the defense. If he had not known the Standard Oil business in all its kinks and phases before then, he assuredly had opportunity to gather all the facts during the next year or two.

Dissolution was ordered in 1911. Under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States the organization was split into thirty-two companies, and although Mr. Bedford disclaims any credit for the masterful manner in which this was done without disturbance to a great industry affecting the well-being of hundreds of thousands of our citizens and practically every railroad and manufacturing industry as well as a great foreign commerce, and attributes the achievement to the efficiency of the organization and its personnel, it is not illogical to surmise that his training and executive ability had not a little to do with the phenomenal care with which the vast, complicated task was carried out in conformity with the decree of the court.

All the veterans then retired from the board except John D. Archbold, who became president. Mr. Bedford, who had risen to the treasurership, was now promoted to the vice-presidency, and on the death of Mr. Archbold, he was elected to the presidency of the company on December 26th, 1916.

In newspaper interviews with Mr. Bedford, published on his election, these sentences occur:

"The stormy period of business recrimination and reconstruction is past. A clear road is open to extend America's domestic and foreign trade along lines of fairness and benefit to all."

"We shall have many difficulties to meet after the war that we did not experience before. Trade with other countries is a necessary means of expanding our commerce. Europe will be alive; so must we grasp the breast of our opportunities."

"A friend from Europe recently told our company: 'We're going to get after you oil people in America and we'll control the oil business of the world because we can go ahead without unnecessary interference from government or people.' If we are to succeed in world competition after the war, the public, the government and the press must adopt a fair and liberal attitude toward the men who are trying to do the business of the country."

"We have always treated labor well. We have not furnished workmen's houses and free baths and that sort of thing, because we believe that the cities should do these things. Most of them live in cities where

they should have opportunities for proper living and entertainment as a right and not as gifts from employers. Adequate wages and independence to my mind are best for the workman—and in general he will agree with this."

I should add that the biggest thing Mr. Bedford has done in a business way has never been publicly commented upon, namely, his colossal development of natural gas resources, but that is another story.

Of Mr. Bedford's non-business activities I cannot here speak at length. I can only mention that



MR. BEDFORD

near his country home at Glen Cove, Long Island

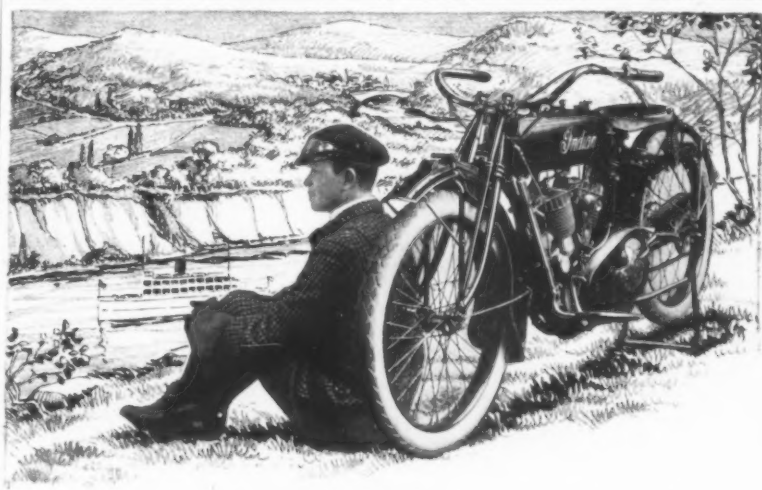
he has been a moving spirit in erecting in Brooklyn a \$1,500,000 Y. M. C. A. building where 500 men live permanently—in reality, a huge temperance hotel as well as a religious, educational and recreation center. Much of his spare time is devoted to helpful work among the young. Recently Mr. Bedford was appointed by the International Y. M. C. A. as one of its War Work Committee. This body will organize a comprehensive plan for extending the very commendable work of the Y. M. C. A. in our Army and Navy, during the continuance of the present war.

The highest tribute that could be given to Mr. Bedford's ability as a master of the oil industry was recently paid him by his selection by the Council of National Defense as Chairman of the Committee on Petroleum. This committee is made up of the most prominent oil men in the United States, and was appointed to look after the vitally important matter of conserving our supply of oil during the stress of war.

Another high honor was paid to Mr. Bedford recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce, in appointing him a member of the committee to which has been entrusted the very serious question of the regulation of the war pay rolls, that is, of wages to be paid during the continuance of the great struggle upon which we have entered. The necessity for conservative, far-reaching action in this matter is so urgent that the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington was called upon to make a canvass of the nation and to secure, from the most reliable sources of information, all the facts that would help to solve one of the grave problems of the war.

Mr. Bedford believes that sound health makes for success—and also for a better manhood. So he doesn't neglect exercise and recreation. He is a devotee of golf, rides a lot, has a country home at Glen Cove, Long Island, and enjoys outings with his family—he is married and has two sons.

A wholesome man, is he not, to have at the helm of one of America's most far-reaching industrial organizations?



## Here It Is, Almost June!

THE motorcycle riding season is in full swing. The arteries of the nation are thickly dotted with Indians. Every road's an Indian road. Your veins are filled with wanderlust. You're asking yourself *why* you've delayed buying your 1917

## Indian Motorcycle With Powerplus Motor

Will another holiday or Sunday go by without an Indian? That red blood in your system, that love of the open which is every man's heritage, tells you *decidedly* no. Way over a hundred thousand Indian riders have had your experience. They, too,

found *Indian-ing* couldn't long be resisted. Let us send you the standard Motorcycle Text Book—the 1917 Indian Catalog. Makers also of the 1917 Indian Light Twin, Side Car, Electrically Equipped Bicycle, and ten other model Bicycles.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 705 State St., Springfield, Mass.

(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

## TESTBESTOS Automobile Brake Lining

The big touring car comes silently, speedily gliding down the unobstructed street—a newsboy darting from an open doorway falls sprawling directly in the path of the rapidly approaching car—the driver shoves on the brakes—except for a moment's anxious thrill nothing serious happens—but,

If the brakes had not held.  
If the brake lining had been old or worn or faulty.

# IF-

An automobile brake is no better than its lining—send today for our booklet "If"—which tells you what you should know about the brakes on your car.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY  
1211 Stambidge Street, Norristown, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS, YARN, CLOTHS, THEATRE CURTAINS, TAPES, PACKINGS, GASKETS, MULTIPLE DISC CLUTCH RINGS, ETC.

If-

TESTBESTOS  
AUTOMOBILE  
BRAKE  
LINING

Join  
the  
Look-it-over  
Club  
Ask your  
garage man

## CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

White and fancy colored kid shoes and cloth uppers are not hard to clean if you use Carbona. Ready to wear instantly.

Carbona cannot explode

15c 25c 50c \$1 At all druggists

## "DON'T SHOUT"

"I can hear you with the MORLEY PHONE." It is invisible, weightless, comfortable, inexpensive. No metal, wires nor rubber. Can be used by anyone, young or old. The Morley Phone for the DEAF is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Write for Free Booklet containing testimonials of users all over the country. It describes causes of deafness; tells how and why the MORLEY PHONE affords relief. Over a quarter of a million sold. The Morley Company, Perry Bldg., Dept. 774, Philadelphia

**FLAG**  
(Laws prohibit reproduction. Flag is bright, fresh colors, soft silk material.)

Here is a beautiful desk flag that will appeal to every loyal citizen of the United States. Flag is silk, attached to silver stand imbedded in solid metal pedestal. About 7" high. The sentiment inscribed on the pedestal in bas-relief is that of every red-blooded American, as it was Stephen Decatur's a hundred years ago: "Our Country"—In her interests course with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong.

No. 7314 Silver Plated \$1.50 each  
No. 7251 Sterling Silver \$3.50 each  
Get one from your jeweler. If he cannot supply you, we will send upon receipt of price, postpaid.

R. Blackman & Co., North Attleborough, Mass.  
Dealers. Write for proposition.

**\$45 STARTS YOU**  
IN THE  
TIRE REPAIR BUSINESS

Make big money. Auto tires need constant repairing. 30,000,000 tires now in use. Start with our machine—**HAYWOOD NEW MODEL D-B**. Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except re-treading. Write for Free Catalog and full details. **HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY**, 1111 Capital Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

## DO YOU KNOW THE MARINES?

(Continued from page 517)

duties of a soldier. The marine has been working along these lines for several thousand years, though latterly, since press gangs have ceased to exist and the fleets of the world are served by the finest of men instead of by the off-scourings of the earth, the unpleasant duty of acting as a prison guard has largely been given up.

The United States Marine Corps is the oldest, most efficient and versatile of all the branches of the military and naval service. When the Continental Congress established it in 1775, basing its organization on the Royal Marines of England, a story began that is written on some of the brightest pages in the history of our country, for the marines have been first on the field in virtually every military operation or demonstration our forces have made against a foreign power, and so perfect is the discipline and morale of the corps that there is no case on record where it has failed to act not only with full courage but also with that restraint and forbearance with which men must meet situations involving international complications. They are both fighters and diplomats.

There are, however, periods in American history when the sun did not shine brightly for this little corps. Immediately after the close of the Revolution when the Navy was reduced to a minimum, the marines disappeared, but upon the reorganization of the Navy in 1798 they were called back into service. For upward of eighty years thereafter they formed a most important branch of the service. With the advent of high-power guns their value began to be questioned, for they were no longer useful as riflemen and there was little work for them



THE HORSE MARINE

Yes, there are horse marines and also bird marines, for having taken up aviation several members of the corps have already qualified as flyers. The horse marines are used in signal and dispatch work which will also be the field of operation of the aircraft men. The marine gets a complete course of instruction in the use of searchlights, wireless telegraphy, the heliograph, rangefinding, telephone and telegraph work, the handling of torpedoes and mines, road and bridge building and demolishing, handling of fire control systems and anti-aircraft guns, all in addition to his work as an infantryman or artilleryman.

as policemen, for the mutinous and ignorant crews of earlier days had been replaced by better stock.

Before the corps was done away with, however, steamships took the place of sailing vessels and in the readjustment of the service the marine won a place manning the smaller guns. The Spanish War and difficulties with neighbors to the south proved the present-day need of a corps ready at a moment's notice to be utilized in expeditionary work. The field of the Marine Corps kept pace with naval expansion until to-day it is the boast of the corps that the marine is able to do anything, and his technical training covers a broader field than that of either the soldier or sailor.

About one-third of the Marine Corps is distributed on the battleships and first-class armored cruisers where the members do guard duty and man the secondary or torpedo defense batteries of three, five, six and seven-inch guns.

These men are always ready for expeditionary work either alone or in cooperation with sailors. They form the ships' army and on land serve as infantry and artillery. Thus they form a mobile adjunct to the Navy ready to preserve order at any threatened point and to occupy places of strategic value when the movement of soldiers would bring on war. What skirmishers and pickets are to an army the marines are to the military establishment of the country. At present a large body of marines is engaged in expeditionary work in Santo Domingo, while others are garrisoned at advance bases such as the Philippines, China and Guam.

Several thousand are on garrison duty at the navy yards, magazines and other military plants, on detachment duty on rifle ranges and at legations, prisons, hospitals and recruiting stations.

So wide a field is thus offered that over fifty per cent. of the corps is

(Continued on page 541)



READY FOR SERVICE

This marine in service uniform carries his complete marching equipment which is similar to that used by soldiers. The total weight is about fifty pounds, including the rifle, which weighs nine pounds. The land work of the marine is virtually the same as that of the soldier, though somewhat broader than that of any single branch of army service.

## Leslie's Travel Bureau

which appears in the first and third issues each month will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address

Editor Travel Bureau, "Leslie's Weekly"

225 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY



## THE THEATER AT THE FRONT

BY JEANNE SAURIN WATKINS

THE theater at the front is now, in France, a governmental institution, under the auspices of the minister of fine arts and the presidency of Emile Fabre, the well-known dramatist and administrator of the "Comedie-Francaise."

The idea was originated by the soldiers themselves, as early as the winter of 1914, at the same time numerous "Journaux des Tranchées" were created, with their illustrated weekly editions, by witty and ingenious poilus. This time saw the birth of the theater. Soldiers were the improvised actors, and officers, as well as generals, did not disdain to join the crowds of poilus, to assist at an "extraordinary representation of the celebrated company of the Hairy-Duck" (or any other) in a barn not far from the German trenches. Sometimes those representations were real treats, worthy the first theaters of Paris, save for the scenery and costumes, with their actors recruited from the soldier-artists at the front.

Those plays and concerts brought so much comfort to the soldiers that it was decided to send regular companies to divert the armies while at rest. And so, for about a year, the best artists of France have brought joyfully their art to the soldiers. From the generals to the privates, all are happy to welcome the actors and listen to a play or some music between two battles.

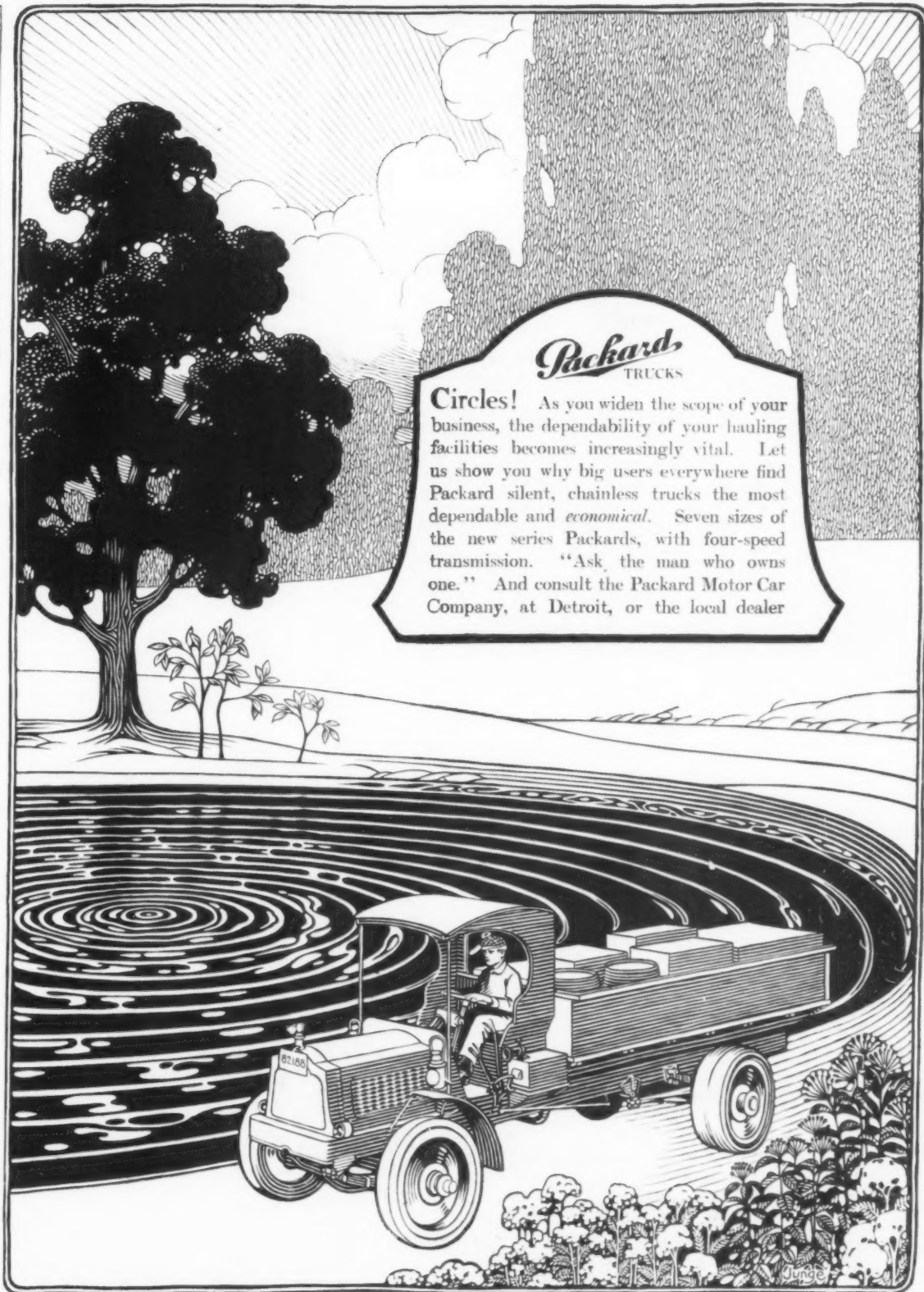
I had the opportunity to assist at one of the representations. It was at the rear of the front in the part called the "refreshment zone," in the little village of A, 80 kilometers from the firing line. Here the soldiers are given complete rest. As soon as their time of duty is over, they are taken in automobiles and carried so far as to be not only out of sight of tragic scenes, but even out of sound of the cannon's roar. There they have all possible comfort and enjoyments; they forget as much as possible the war and their hard time in music, plays and games.

They all believe now that the war will be over in six months, and a jolly poilu told us that it would be a pity to go back to civil life, to sleep in beds, and all that sort of foolishness.

The representation I saw took place in the court of honor of the Castle of Jean d'Heur, one mile from the village. The chateau is now a hospital, and it was moving to see the joy of the poor wounded, a great many lying on stretchers, who had been taken out to enjoy the concert. They seemed to have forgotten their sufferings, so brilliant did their eyes look when they listened to the golden voice of Colona Romano or to a song of Nelly Martyl.

The day was beautiful. The part of the chateau which for two years has been peopled only with wounded, with the parterres of bright flowers, seemed to be restored once more to its gay life. A glow of happiness brightened the faces of the soldiers; they forgot the horrors they had endured, they gave no thought to the titanic struggle that still awaited them.

The programme was a varied one—"Le Truc du Caporal," a delicious little operetta by members of the Palais-Royal troupe; "Le Brebis de Panurge," Pailleron's comedy, so full of laughter, by actors from the Comedie Francaise and the Odeon; another amusing skit, "La Paix chez soi," by a star from the Comedie-Francaise and from the Gymnase. Nelly Martyl, of the Opera Comique, ended the performance with the "Marseillaise." When the first notes began, the light, laughing countenance changed, the amused expression gave way to one of eager, firm determination; the soft lines hardened, and even those faces that had been distorted with pain were transfigured, and the crooked bodies stiffened perceptibly into a more martial form. Victory gleamed before them, and they were eager to go, ready to give up these quiet, restful days, and lay down their lives if need be on the altar of their country.



**Packard**  
TRUCKS

**Circles!** As you widen the scope of your business, the dependability of your hauling facilities becomes increasingly vital. Let us show you why big users everywhere find Packard silent, chainless trucks the most dependable and economical. Seven sizes of the new series Packards, with four-speed transmission. "Ask the man who owns one." And consult the Packard Motor Car Company, at Detroit, or the local dealer



FILM FUN FOR MAY

### Do You Know the Man Behind the Smile?

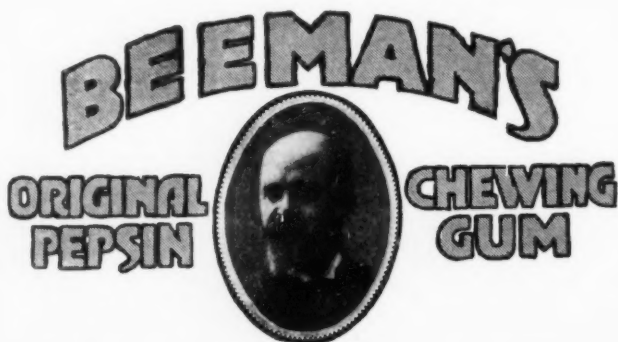
The making of a movie is almost as full of romance and adventure as the finished film itself. There's many a laugh and prank that happens "off-stage" that never reaches the screen.

You can meet your favorites informally in the columns of FILM FUN. Besides their chatty stories and the striking pictures of the new features soon to be released, you'll find the magazine full of laughter and fun all its own.

10 cents a copy  
\$1 a year

**FILM FUN**

225 Fifth Ave.  
New York



### I KNEW IT WOULD RELIEVE DYSPEPSIA

I knew, as a physician, that a good chewing gum in combination with pepsin would relieve many cases of dyspepsia.

This led me to experiment and after many trials I produced in the gum that bears my name one that has given great relief to thousands of dyspeptics.

I make no claim that Beeman's Pepsin Gum always overcomes dyspepsia, but there is ample proof that many people keep it constantly at hand because they know from experience that it does give them relief



*Dr. E. E. Beeman*  
Doctor E. E. Beeman



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

### Pay As You Wish



We'll send you a genuine Lachite Gem for 10 full days free trial. Put it to every diamond test—fire—acid—the diamond file—make it cut glass—then if you can tell it from a mined diamond, send it back at our expense. If you decide to keep it, pay as you wish. Write today for new catalog.

#### Set in Solid Gold

Genuine Lachite Gems keep their dazzling fire forever. The newest mountings—all kinds of jewelry. Write for new jewelry book. HAROLD LACHMAN COMPANY, 12 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. 2445, Chicago, Ill.

### Auto Lighting for Bicycles



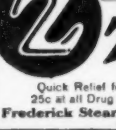
Get a Delta complete electric lighting system. Great for night riding. Throws searchlight 300 ft. Turns any direction. Uses common dry batteries. Strongly made—finely finished. See your dealer today. **DELTA ELECTRIC CO.** Dept. 19 Marion, Ind. \$75 up

### Has The Motor Boat Bug Got You?



Health and happiness are assured with one of the new popular priced Gray motors in your boat. Select your boat from our 1917 Boat Builders' Catalog showing products of 200 leading boat builders. Select your engine from our new complete Engine Catalog. Both books FREE. Send today. **GRAY MOTOR COMPANY** 556 Oakland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### Clear Your Throat



Quick Relief for Husky, Hoarse, Tickling Throats. 25c at all Drug Stores. Sample for two-cent stamp. **Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, U. S. A.** In Business Over Sixty Years

## SPRING-STEP RUBBER HEELS

The heel that provides protection, comfort and long wear, but has no holes to track mud and dirt—Ask for the heel with the Red Plug.

Obtainable in all sizes—Black, white or tan. 50c attached—all Dealers. Tally-ho quality, sent for 30c (elsewhere 50c.) Spring Step, 105 Federal Street, Boston.

2 Packs Playing Cards



## WAKE UP, AMERICA!

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

WITH the formal declaration a month old, the people do not yet realize we are at war. The easy optimism characteristic of America, the sense of security distance inspires, are as songs of the sirens. England, too, at first failed to wake up to the war's grim reality. Almost in sound of the cannon's roar, actual war had not come to the "tight little island" itself, and the average Britisher simply declined to take the matter seriously. When German war vessels began to attack unfortified coast

Already we have wasted the first two and a half years of the war. The burning question is, shall we waste the next six months by inadequate and tardy preparation?

England's biggest blunder was in supposing she could create armies by the voluntary system. Congress put through the war loan measure in record time, but has needlessly debated and held up the administration's program for the creation of an army by selective conscription. The compromisers have wished to try out the volun-



WAKE UP AMERICA PARADE

KARL & HENRY

All over the country public-spirited persons are organizing parades to stimulate patriotism and enlistments and to arouse all classes to the necessity of energetic action. In New York, Pittsburg and the other large cities of the East and West thousands of school children, volunteer military and civic organizations have taken part. This picture shows a section of the parade in New York on April 19 when 60,000 persons were in line. The girls dressed in white are passing the public library, Fifth Avenue and 42d street, and are pupils in a public school, many of those marching wore costumes and bore devices calculated to arouse patriotism and stimulate enlistment.

towns and Zeppelins commenced to rain explosives on defenceless cities, slaughtering and mangling women and children, England awoke to the fact that a war was on and that she must do her bit on land as well as sea. Must we wait for similar attacks to arouse our fighting spirit?

It was bad German psychology which reckoned on striking terror into British hearts by this method, but it is not creditable to us if we are to depend upon the repetition of such a Teutonic blunder to awake us from indifference. Wars are not won without fighting, and we have got to do our share. Congress, without a dissenting vote, authorized a war loan of seven billions, the biggest in history. The papers are filled with schemes for agricultural and industrial preparedness on a vast scale. Many are enthusiastic over this sort of co-operation in the war, on the theory that since money, munitions and food are what the Allies most need, by supplying these we purchase immunity from the trenches. Those who fancy we can be in a world war without sending fighters to the firing line are about as wise as the mother of the rhyme who was willing for her loving daughter to go out to swim and even specified where she should put her clothes, but closed with the caution, "But don't go near the water." If we are to maintain the world's respect, or even our own, we have got to send at least a small fighting force to the front as quickly as possible.

There is great danger that we shall repeat the blunders Great Britain made in the early months of war and paid for by millions of dollars and thousand of lives.

teer plan before putting conscription into effect. Under the stimulus of placards and advertisements and appeals—the identical method followed by England—it would take about ten years at the present rate to raise an additional army of 500,000. Not only has the recent experience of England shown the breakdown of the volunteer system, but our own history impressively teaches the same lesson. In the war of the Revolution it was the regulars of France who helped to save the day for the volunteers of the Colonies. The war of 1812 and the Mexican war taught the same lesson, yet we forgot it when we entered the War between the States and the Union army paid the penalty from Bull Run to Gettysburg. The Confederacy in '62 and the Federal Congress a year later turned to conscription. The conclusion is irresistible. If the volunteer system failed in our war for independence and again when the Union was engaged in civil strife for its preservation, how great would be the failure in a war as yet 3,000 miles from our shores.

The volunteer system sends to the front at the first call the flower of a country's manhood—the professional class who ought to be trained to officer new armies, civil, mechanical and mining engineers and skilled mechanics whose places are hard to fill. Conscription enrolls all, and assigns to every man the place for which he is fitted, physically and intellectually and by training and experience. War, as it is now conducted, requires five men at home to keep one man at the front. By a vote of 10 to 7 the Senate Military Affairs Committee

(Continued on page 535)



## WAKE UP AMERICA!

(Continued from page 534)

reported favorably the Administration's selective draft bill. The House Military Affairs Committee, which already had to its discredit the humbug Hay law amalgamating the national guard with the regulars as a first line of defence, and which forced out Secretary of War Garrison, the strongest advocate of preparedness in the Cabinet, further disgraced itself by emasculating the conscriptive measure by a vote of 13 to 8. These 13 weak-kneed politicians who would try out a discredited volunteer system against the strongest military power of Europe must be written down as enemies of the republic. The people are behind the President in his demand for the selective draft. If necessary he will appeal to the country to back him up, but it is a disgrace that a handful of small politicians should make necessary the suggestion of such an appeal.

Other problems to which America needs to awake are the control of food and the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. After Great Britain had been at war two years the Government, and very gradually the people too, began to realize they must grow more and eat less. This country has never yet gone to bed on an empty stomach, but an adequate food supply is one of the most serious problems for us as it is for our Allies. A bill has been introduced in Congress conferring upon the Government the power to supervise production and distribution and to insure a fair supply of food

to every part of the country at reasonable prices. If it is of the very essence of democracy for the Government to say who shall go to the front and who shall serve the nation in industries at home, it is equally democratic for the Government, in time of war emergency, to control absolutely the food supply. It were better to accept a food dictator now than six months from now after a further period of wastefulness. In this connection the caution of Howard E. Coffin, of the Council of National Defense, against hysterics is worthy of note. "Waste is bad," says Mr. Coffin, "but an indiscriminating economy is worse."

The most drastic suggestion of all is that of the medical board of the Council of National Defense. This board, composed of thirty-two of the leading physicians and surgeons of the country, proposes that the United States be made "bone dry" during the period of the war. The two chief reasons advanced are the degenerating effects of alcohol on the manhood of the country, and the enormous consumption of grain in the production of alcoholic drinks—hundreds of millions of bushels annually—in a time of great food shortage. As a war measure, pure and simple, the prohibition drive is making headway in the Cabinet and in Congress. If an emergency measure of this sort is adopted America will simply be following the example of most of the other belligerents in placing restrictions, more or less severe, upon the liquor business.



THE BRITISH COMMISSION CONFERS AT WASHINGTON

Arthur James Balfour and the other members of the British commission, which is in conference with the United States Government in conjunction with a commission from France, reached Washington on April 22 after a trip overland from Halifax, where they were landed on April 20—by a British battleship. Mr. Balfour had several informal conferences with the President and government officers at the capital immediately following his arrival, though formal meetings were postponed until the coming of the French commissioners. The commissioners have announced that their entire purpose in coming to America is one of cooperation, service and appreciation of the action of this country. They will not try to influence America in her foreign policy but will answer all questions and endeavor to give complete information regarding the methods of carrying on the war up to date. Mr. Balfour is quoted as saying that the British government has no requests to make of America. When asked if England wished the United States to agree not to make a separate peace with Germany and if the early sending of troops to France would be advised, he replied that England felt the United States should be left free to do whatever its judgment dictated should be done. "Primarily this visit is complementary," he said "If America feels it would like to profit by the mistakes which the Allies have made, the best-posted men in England and France have come here to answer questions, a group of first-class experts on financial, industrial, military and naval matters. We have come to serve the United States to the best of our ability." It is understood that the British government has been given broad power by the British government, and the numerous experts with him, with an authority on some particular phase of the war, are here to supply him with immediate information and advice so that he may avoid the delay incidental to constant reference back to London.

Members of the commission believe the one war problem before the Allies today is the food question. Supplying men is a secondary consideration and there is no shortage as yet, but the food situation is admittedly critical and as a result a great part of the commission's time will be given up to discussion of the ways and means of conserving the food supply and getting it to the people who are in dire need or threatened with a disastrous food shortage. The picture shows Mr. Balfour leaving the train at Washington accompanied by Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel William Harts. It has been announced at Washington that the first loan to the Allies from the \$3,000,000,000 appropriated for the purpose will be made in June 1917.



MCCARTHY

### YOUR VANITY DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

**V**ANITY which prides itself merely on a good complexion isn't enough. A thorough-going pride in a healthy body is much more worth while cultivating.

You cannot have a good complexion or a healthy body if your system is continually clogged with waste matter.

Nujol, unlike physics or drugs, will effectively relieve constipation without in any way disturbing the normal bowel function. It prevents the intestinal contents from becoming hard, lubricates the intestinal tract, and so facilitates normal movements. Nujol does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

*Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.*

Write today for instructive booklet, using coupon below.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)

Bayonne

New Jersey

# Nujol

## for Constipation

Please send me booklet on the treatment of constipation  
Write your name and address plainly below

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**DIAMONDS** ON EASY PAYMENTS ONLY. **2.50 A MONTH**

**Here Is Your Chance**  
Write for Extra Offer  
Diamond Sent for Inspection Without One Penny Down  
**SEE DIAMOND FIRST**

No security, no red tape, we trust you absolutely. Examine diamond at your leisure—wear it 30 days FREE. Send it back at our expense if not satisfactory. You are not out a penny. Don't pay three or four dealers' profits. We sell "Direct" from Diamond Cutter to YOU, at practically European prices. Save ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF of your money.

**FREE DIAMOND ART BOOK**  
Send for It To-Day

Read the truth about Diamonds. Read how to judge a good diamond, read about our splendid buy back offer at full value, read our easy payment plan arranged to suit you. Your name on a postal brings the FREE Diamond Booklet.

Every Diamond Guaranteed  
Santa Fe Watch Co.  
Dept. 544 Topeka, Kansas

NR155-D. \$50  
NR151-D. \$50  
NR155-D. \$25  
NR157-D. \$35  
NR156-D. \$50  
NR158-D. \$75

## Napoleon Once Said: "A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot-Ease, and over 100,000 packages have been used by the French and British troops in Europe. We will mail FREE packages to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**The Ray Adding Machine**  
"The Handy Machine of High Efficiency"

It adds and subtracts with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines; is portable and durable; costs less than the average machine—only \$15. It will pay you to put one on every desk. Used by Hershey Chocolate Co., Western Electric Co., Virginia Carolina Chemical Co., etc. Write for descriptive booklet and information regarding trial order.

THE RAY SUBTRACTO-ADDER CO.  
1291 Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.

**Earn \$3000 to \$10000 Annually**  
**BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT**

Unlimited opportunities—600,000 firms need experts. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. We train you quickly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—no prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by Wm. A. Chase, LL.M., C. P. A., 62nd secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy; and large staff of experts. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 551-M, Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS A Big Seller**  
**SCREEN DOOR CHECK** New - Patented

Splendid summer seller. Low Priced. Stops the bang and saves the door. Easy sales. Big profits. Big demand. A sale in every home. Dozen can be carried in pocket. Demonstration sample free to workers.

THOMAS CHECK CO. 4414 East St. Dayton, Ohio

**LE PAGE'S CHINA CEMENT**  
STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER 10°

**BARODA DIAMONDS**  
Flash Like the Gemstone—at 1-50 the cost  
**SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS**  
Send acid test and expert examination. See them first, then pay. Catalog FREE. Patent Ring Gauge Included for 5 two-cent stamps.

The Baroda Co., Dept. E3, 1456 Island Ave., Chicago

## WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### THE SOLDIER'S CRAVING FOR HIS WEED

PRAISE has been bestowed both here and abroad on one American woman who has been active in seeing that the foreign soldiers have been kept supplied with the smoking materials so helpful in mitigating the sufferings and discomforts of actual warfare. The sedative influence of the weed, whether chewed or smoked, is made much of by the boys who bear the brunt of battle. In "Westward Ho," old Salvation Yeo paid the highest tribute to its solacing qualities, and it is said that when an airman returns from a fatiguing flight, his first call is for a cigarette. Section 40, of the Chamberlain Military Bill, under the heading of "Intoxicating Liquors," contains a "joker" that prohibits the sale or possession of tobacco at any of the army or navy training stations. Although there is a qualifying clause which will permit the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make regulations covering the sale and use of tobacco, the provision as a whole is in contrast to the encouragement of its use in the trenches in Europe. A protest against the prohibitive clause has been filed by tobacco manufacturers and dealers. Army officers and soldiers are also lined up in opposition. The military and medical opinion is that the morale of the army and navy would be weakened by prohibiting an indulgence granted by any other nation to its army or navy.

### WHAT DOES UNIVERSAL TRAINING MEAN?

EVERY father and mother, as well as every boy and girl, is interested in knowing what universal military training means. The bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, in the Senate provides that when an American youth, native born or with declared intent to become a citizen, reaches the age of 19 he shall receive military or naval training for six months. Should the bill pass at the present session, this will apply at the time only to those who have reached the age of 20, and, if the national defense require, it will be extended to those who have reached the age of 23. Those exempt are members of the permanent military and naval forces, the physically unfit and those with dependent relatives who look to them wholly for support. Where religious beliefs or creeds forbid, the members of such sects will not undergo training at arms, but will be trained in non-combatant branches of the military or naval service. Subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and transportation are borne by the Government during training and to and from the home in the journeys made for training purposes. A certificate of training, together with a rosette showing the year's class, will be given each youth who has completed his training. A certificate of exemption will likewise be furnished those not required to undergo the course. The bill forbids the holding of any position of trust or profit under the Government or the employment by outside persons or agencies of anyone up to the age of 26 liable to training under the act, unless he has a certificate of training or a certificate of exemption. Should the bill pass, those liable to its provisions will be registered. Their examination as to physical fitness will follow at a time and place to be designated by the Secretary of War. All subject to the law may express a preference for the army or navy, in any arm or corps of either, and the time of year for training, which preference will be considered so far as practicable. From the time he begins training until he reaches the age of 28, every person liable to training is considered as a member of the Army, unless assigned to the Navy, in which case he is liable to service in the Navy. In the event of war or of its expectation, all of these youths are subject to call to actual

service, the youngest classes first. If all of one class are not needed, the call will be apportioned among the States, Territories and possessions, according to population. The plan in its entirety, of which the features quoted are the more prominent, lends itself to thorough democratization of the Army and Navy. As no exemption can be purchased, the rich and poor alike are embraced in its requirements, while the provisions of call to actual warfare assure that every part of the nation will be represented in the fighting ranks.

### RED-TAPE WORSE THAN SIEGE GUNS

THERE is not a single siege gun at work in Europe with a record of destructiveness equal to the toll of human lives taken by red-tape in all wars. Inefficiency at home causes just as much loss of life as the enemy. That, certainly, was the experience of Russia. It was the experience of Great Britain and France also. It is likely to be the experience of the United States unless there is a quick change. At present, the civilian board of advisors of the Council of National Defense, composed of some of the ablest business men in the United States, has a magnificent program of industrial mobilization completed, with no authority for carrying it out. The biggest industries in the United States, which have offered to provide the government with their products without war profits, find that the board has no authority to make contracts. Everything that the board has accomplished in the way of liberal agreements with the copper, wool, steel and other interests, must be submitted to the War or Navy Department, where action is delayed by red-tape. That the policy is deliberate and not accidental is shown by the recent statement of the Council of National Defense in appointing a munitions board to act with the civilian advisors. The statement said that "it is not intended that the new board shall have the power to issue purchase orders or to bind the government in contracts for purchases." This shows the futility of trying to run a war with committees without authority.

### WAR LOANS AND ECONOMY

IS a war fund of seven thousand million dollars bigger than the United States? This is about the substance of the questionings advanced by "slacker" Congressmen. Some have insisted that co-operation with the allies be hampered by various legislative restrictions as to how the war funds shall be expended. By far the greater portion of the sum will be spent in the United States. There are two ways in which the American people can meet the outlay, one by redoubling their output of constructive energy and the other by economy. It may be regarded as unfortunate that war with Germany was not declared two months earlier. Great nations, as well as large bodies, move slowly. Hence, the current insistence on the raising of increased crops comes too late with our main articles of production. Wheat is beyond the season where increased acreage is possible, and within a short time the acreage devoted to corn cannot be perceptibly enlarged. Much can still be done with potatoes. The late potato crop is of the highest value, both in quality and quantity. The importance of this single item is emphasized by the statement recently made by a leading German official, who has definitely coupled the potato supply of the central empire with his estimates of the ability of Germany to hold out until the next harvest. In the field of retrenchment actual gains are assured, if the people will begin at once. In the harried countries thousands have perished of privation. Yet there is no question that

(Continued on page 537)

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

**PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.** ACTUAL search and report free. Send sketch or model. 1917 Edition, 90-page patent book free. My sales service gets full value for my clients. Trade-marks registered. Prompt service. Personal service. George P. Kimmel, 217 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**HIGH-VALUE PATENTS—THE ONLY KIND** Wanted and BOUGHT by Manufacturers. Send no postage for new book of Extraordinary Interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 56 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**WANTED IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST OF INVENTIONS** wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions and list of Patent Buyers. Our four books sent free upon request. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 813 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE** writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**WANTED AN IDEA! THINK OF SOME** something to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions." Randolph & Co., Dept. 789, Washington, D. C.

### AGENTS WANTED

**NEWEST MONEY MAKER! ELEVEN PIECE** toilet set selling like blazes at \$1, with \$1 carrying set free! Enormous profits! Tremendous hit! Randall sold 30 one day. Success sure. L. Pierce Co., 906 Lake St., Chicago.

**AGENTS: 500% PROFIT, GOLD AND SILVER** sign letters for store and office windows. Anyone can put on. Write today for free sample. Metallic Letter Co., 446 N. Clark St., Chicago.

**AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR.** Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 750, Amsterdam, N. Y.

**AGENTS—\$60.00 A WEEK. TRAVEL BY** automobile and introduce 300-candle power coal oil lanterns. We furnish auto. Write for particulars. Thomas Co., 840 North St., Dayton, O.

**SELL INSIDE TYRES, INNER ARMOUR FOR** old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

### HELP WANTED

**MAN OR WOMAN, TO TRAVEL FOR OLD-** established firm. No canvassing; \$1170 first year payable weekly, pursuant to contract; expenses advanced. G. A. Nichols, Phila., Pa., Pepper Bldg.

**GOVERNMENT POSITIONS PAY BIG MONEY.** Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write to-day for free booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

**THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO** Men-Women. \$75.00 month. Steady Work. Common education sufficient. Write for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. B131, Rochester, N. Y.

### PERSONAL

**CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH.** SEND US false teeth in any shape. Diamonds, watches, gold, silver or platinum. Jewelry new or broken. Magneto points. We send cash by return mail and hold your goods 10 days. We will return them at our expense if our offer is refused as unsatisfactory. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Co., L-12 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### FARM LANDS

**VIRGINIA, N. C., W. VA. & OHIO FARMS AT** \$15.00 per acre and up offer big value for the price. Best climate, markets, schools and transportation. Good land and neighbors. Write F. H. LaBaume Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 244 Arcade, Roanoke, Va.

### GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

**PLAYS, VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES, MONO-** logues, Dialogues, Speakers, Minsirel Material, Jokes, Recitations, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces, Entertainments for all occasions. Make-up Goods. Catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., Dept. 22, Chicago.

### MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

**WE ACCEPT PHOTOPLAY STORIES, ETC.** In any form—correct Free—sell on commission. Bill Rewards! Make Money. Get details Now! Money-Back Guarantee. Writer's Service, 34 Main, Auburn, N. Y.

### BOOKS

**THE "LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE FAILURE"** ran serially for ten weeks in Leslie's and were quoted by more than 200 publications. If you sit in "the driver's seat" or merely plod along beside the wagon, whether you are a success or think yourself a failure, you will find this book full of hope, help and the right kind of inspiration.

If you believe that it is more important to know why ten thousand fail rather than why one man succeeds, read this book. The Letters are written in epigrammatic style with a touch of irresistible humor, and they impart a system of quaint philosophy that will appeal to everyone regardless of age, sex or station. Price \$1.00. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**HOW TO SELL GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA** is clearly told by a sales manager of 25 years' experience. W. E. Aughinbaugh, in "Selling Latin America." Read about how to influence sales, bill collect, etc., in this \$2.50, 900,000 market. Sent postpaid for \$2. Circular of information free. Small, Maynard & Co., 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

**BE AN ARTIST. MAKE MONEY DRAWING** comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim Book—it's chock full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Bound in 34 Morocco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned in ten days. Address Zim Book, Desk 5-3, Brunswick Building, New York.

### Facts About Leslie's

Guaranteed Circulation 400,000, 95 per cent. net paid.  
Edition order now running 450,000 copies an issue.  
Rate \$2.00 a line—minimum four lines.  
Forms close 21 days in advance of date of issue.



## WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 536)

in the lands of plenty far more people die of overeating than of starvation. By a conservative estimate the American people waste more than enough every month to feed Belgium for a year. If by individual or governmental agencies the energies of America are constructively co-ordinated and directed and its economies regulated, the present generation can soon fulfill the expressed wish of the President that it meet most of the war's burden.

**ALREADY** our foreign population has responded strongly to the enforced touch of patriotism. The War between the States threw back an enormous host that had gathered new ideas in the conflict, together with an unwillingness to settle down again into the old grooves. The outstanding result was the quick filling up of the great West, which had practically awaited occupation for many years before. Something akin to the general mixing process, from which good may come, is found in the suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Houston that 2,000,000 city boys be enlisted in a "farm army." Other officials in the various States have advanced a similar idea, and representatives of State agricultural colleges and commissions are reported to be interested in the plan. Speaking of the prospective food shortage, Secretary Houston said: "More than 2,000,000 boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years, in the cities and who are not now engaged in productive work vital to the nation, constitute the most important labor resources hitherto unorganized and unutilized, but available for this emergency." It is well within the range of possibilities that this suggestion, if carried out, will do as much for American boys as it will for the nation.

**NO** one depends on the newspapers more than the Congressman for the establishment of his greatness, and in its great trial the government leans on the press for support. Yet Congressmen are eternally passing laws hampering the press, while expatiating on the privileges of free speech. Asked first to impose a voluntary censorship on their columns, they are now to be included within the scope of the laws against espionage. Specially administered censorship will meet with no objections. If it is overdone, the protests will come from the public. The tendency has been to overlook the important part played by the newspapers and magazines in influencing the policies of the nation. They have been most patriotic from the start, not only supporting the administration in its preparedness plans, but actually taking the lead in urging defensive and offensive measures, and advocating the purchase of the war loan. The establishment of a publicity board as an adjunct to the National Defense Board is the first intimation of an improved state of affairs. It is understood that the newly established board will go in for still greater publicity, instead of more secrecy, thereby reversing the censorship system as maintained abroad. If this be done, the country will be the gainer.

**THE** expected "ninety days' jaunt" of '61 stretched through four bloody and devastating years. With our participation in the world struggle, the question of the length of the war brings many related suggestions to the front. Both in the Revolutionary War and the War between the States the extension of the struggle worked against the party in power. The chance that politics will assert itself is not to be disregarded. Apart from the righteous demands of patriotism the party spirit is always at work. It is not impossible that a long-continued war with its accompanying reactions of sentiment, may vitally affect the present lease of political power by the Democratic Party

before the greater issue is decided. What the women will do in the exercise of their influence, should a prolonged war ensue, is another matter of interesting uncertainty. With thousands of Australians at the front, the strength of the women of the country has been held largely responsible for the vote in Australia against conscription, while in Canada the same conditions and influences have resulted in a sweeping prohibition movement, said to be quite annoying to the more liberal-minded now fighting in the western trenches. But let us forget party and unite for country.

**AFTER** having been for many years on the statute books, the Sherman law is as incapable of interpretation today as when it was originally enacted. The desires of foreign selling agencies to enter into cooperations for the development of American trade abroad have been frustrated, because they have been unable to obtain assurances that their acts will be legal. Now comes the indictment of members of the News Print Manufacturers' Association for violations of the antitrust law at a most inopportune time. The investigations of the Federal Trade Commission have shown that the high price of print paper was probably due in part to artificial causes, but that a scarcity of wood pulp was largely responsible. Within the past month the Secretary of Agriculture advocated the releasing of water power and forest reserves from strict government exclusion as a means of relieving the wood pulp shortage. By this liberal government action he prophesied that enough material would become immediately available to withdraw our dependence upon Canada, and through proper care to guarantee a sufficient supply of news print paper for a century to come. The present activities of the courts will serve to keep up the price of news print at the very time when the makers are offering acceptable terms to the small papers, which have suffered most from the shortage. Yet the law was passed because of the cry that combinations increased the cost of living! The fact that the Federal Trade Commission has expressed worry over the situation as one calculated to interfere with its proposed plans for fixing paper prices indicates the divided state of mind existing among those who have always been regarded as the champions of the people against the "trusts."

**GERMANY** will either crack from the inside or there will be a long war. It is for a long war that the United States is preparing. Even though selective conscription goes into effect, it will be a year before this country has an army of one million men. The army may be needed to repel a German attack by way of Mexico, or it may be used to strengthen the forces battling in France. If it is a long war, the United States will have an opportunity to get in up to the hilt, with men, ships and money. The cooperation of the United States is largely restricted to loans to the Allies, and patrol work by the fleet. British and French admirals at a recent conference with Secretary Daniels arranged for American warships to relieve the British and French along the Atlantic coast and especially at the ports of Mexico. The allied warships are now permitted to use American ports as trading and supply stations. The Shipping Board has announced plans for the immediate construction of 1,000 wooden boats of 3,000 tons capacity, the entire number to be completed by the end of the year. They will carry supplies to the Allies. They are expected to break the blockade of the submarines. All will be armed. So far the American government has been dilatory in arming merchantmen. More contracts should be issued for the manufacture of a sufficient number of guns for coastwise ships, as well as for merchantmen in the transatlantic trade, but these plans have not yet materialized.

## Rinex Soles



**YOU** are going to like your Rinex Soles from the first day you have them on—they're so comfortable from the start, so soft and pliable, so sure-footed.

And the big return they give on your small investment in the form of long wear is going to make you a friend of Rinex for life.

Rinex Soles are not rubber, not leather, but a scientific, synthetic product of the world's largest rubber manufacturer, infinitely better for shoe-soles than either rubber or leather.

Rinex Soles wear down slowly, evenly—not in short-lived layers like leather soles of nowadays. They are the shoe-tread of successful men and women everywhere. Modern sons and daughters are being brought up on Rinex Soles.

Buy your first pair—either on new shoes or re-soles for old ones—you won't need urging after that. Many thousand first-class stores have new shoes with Rinex Soles in stock. Thousands of repair shops have Rinex Soles for re-soles. The genuine have "Rinex Sole" stamped in the shank. Look for this name.

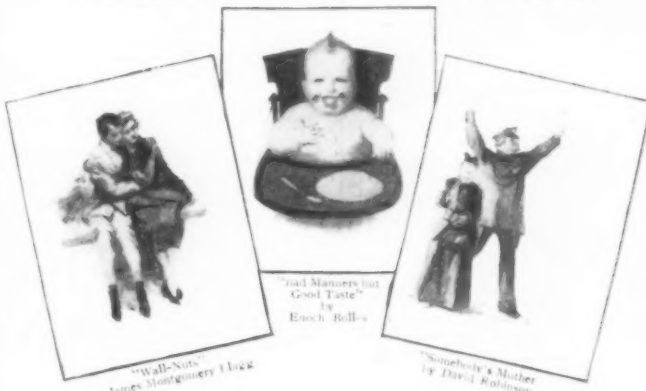
In black, white and tan at first-class shoe-stores and repair-shops.

**United States Rubber Company**

Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, New York  
60 High Street, Boston

RINEX SOLE

## A FULL HOUSE—OF BEAUTY



"Wall-Not" by James Montgomery Flagg

"Good Manors and Good Taste" by Busch-Bell

"Somebody's Mother" by David Robinson



"Are My Lips on Straight?" by James Montgomery Flagg



"Eventually—Why Not Now?" by Harry Morse Meyers

This striking collection of five of the color covers of Judge, mounted on a heavy double mat, ready for the frame, will be sold for \$1.00. The pictures are 9x12, printed in full colors, and sell for twenty-five cents apiece. They will make your house a better place to live in and a brighter place for your friends to visit.

One dollar and the coupon below brings them postfree

JUDGE ART PRINT DEPARTMENT

225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Enclosed is \$1.00, please send me "A Full House—of Beauty" as advertised.

Name.....  
Address.....

## Safe 6% Bonds

We have underwritten first mortgage serial 6% bond issues, secured by the best grade of properties, in amounts and locations as follows:

\$2,000,000—Pasadena, Cal.  
\$1,200,000—Philadelphia, Pa.  
\$1,100,000—New York City.  
\$ 800,000—Chicago, Ill.  
\$ 800,000—Seattle, Wash.

We offer these thoroughly safeguarded bonds, with our full recommendation, to net 6%.

Ask for Circular No. I-703

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Founded 1882 Incorporated 1905  
150 Broadway Straus Building  
NEW YORK CHICAGO  
Detroit Cincinnati Minneapolis  
Kansas City San Francisco

35 years without loss to any investor.

## Investigate Before Investing

Because money is plentiful nowadays there are countless investment schemes which promise unreasonable dividends and profits.

Do not invest before investigating thoroughly.

Let us send you booklet and full detailed information regarding the 6% Secured Real Estate Certificates which we have for sale in convenient denominations and which have stood the test of time.

## SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital and Surplus \$400,000.00

## You Can Help

## Your Country

by subscribing to the pending

## United States Government War Loan

Just send us your name and address and state the amount you wish to subscribe. We will attend to all details without profit to ourselves or expense to you.

We will also carry the Bonds on our Partial Payment Plan.

## L.R. LATROBE & Co.

111 Broadway New York

## Partial Payment Combinations

Detailed New York Stock Exchange investment combinations to fit any saving capacity from \$10 up. Outlined in Circulars M-4 and T-4.

## John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

## Odd Lots

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.  
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark, N. J.  
Bridgeport, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

## 5-6%

ON YOUR MONEY and absolute safety, if invested in Georgia Farm Mortgages. We have handled this form of investment for 29 years without a loss to our clients. Six per cent paid on time certificates. Write for details. "Reasonable Standards for Safety."  
Southern Loan & Trust Co., Drawer 8, Marietta, Ga.

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



**FAIRFAX HARRISON**  
President Southern Railway.



**SAMUEL REA**  
President Pennsylvania Railroad.



**DANIEL WILLARD**  
President Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.



**HOWARD ELLIOTT**  
Chairman of Board and President N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad.



**HALE HOLDEN**  
President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.



**JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT**  
Chairman Executive Committee Southern Pacific Company.

### RAILROAD PRESIDENTS CALLED TO SERVE THE NATION

The railroads are coming out strong in their devotion to the national welfare in this grave crisis. Recently, at the request of the Council of National Defense, the American Railway Association named the following board of five railroad presidents to direct the operation of American railways during the war: Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, Chairman; Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific. Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio and chairman of the Defense Council's Advisory Commission, will be an ex-officio member of the board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will name another. The portraits of these railroad captains are shown above. A patriotic resolution adopted by the Association declares that during the war the railroads "will co-ordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency."

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

NO wonder that the market halts in the face of such uncertainties regarding the future as now exist. Among these uncertainties are the following: The effect of the issuance of the largest government loan ever offered; crop possibilities in a year of general shortage; the length of the war; the increasing distress of our railroads, and the effect of the drastic war taxes about to be levied.

One man's guess as to the future is as good as another's. The ablest bankers and most experienced investors are wondering as to the outcome. If the Government loan is properly handled without overwhelming investors at one stroke, the money market will not be disturbed.

It is obvious that many investors will put their funds into the Government loan. That will leave them just that much less to put into the stock market. But if the proceeds of the loan are used for the purchase of food and munitions to supply our Allies, a new stimulus to business will be given and will be reflected in the stock market. Those who sacrificed their stock during the war panic two years ago were soon sorry for it.

We shall not know as to the measure of our crops for several months to come. It

may be that the serious shortage in winter wheat will be more than made up by an abundance of corn, barley, rye, and other crops—at least made up in part. It is incredible that this country, with its wide range of climate and enormous areas of cultivated land, will ever get on the borders of starvation. Some are predicting already that the general call to the farm will lead to such a huge production that prices of food products will be much lower before the year is over.

The world is anxious for peace. In the present temper of our people, signs of peace will be welcomed as evidences of better times and an advancing market will follow. For this reason and in the belief that peace is in sight, this year, heavy holders of securities have determined not to sacrifice them even if the money market tightens and liquidation follows.

Some see signs in certain directions of a little slackening in business, but this is exceptional. Trade reports in the wholesale and retail line continue exceedingly good, and failures in business far less than they have been. Wages are high, industries busy and money plentiful. As long as these conditions continue, prosperity is assured.

After all, the great thing in this country is the creation of natural wealth. The world wants our cotton, our copper, and food products, and if we can supply these in normal quantities the tide of trade will still continue in our direction.

A strong bear party is watching an opportunity to break the market. Hence the exaggerated reports regarding crop failures and other depressing circumstances. The bears are counting very much on some sud-

"A New Plan by Old Interests."

## A Share in the Substantial Profits

of legitimate timber investments in selected regions under our "ironclad" conditions is now available even to the modest investor through

## LACEY PROFIT-SHARING BONDS

These 1st Mortgage Bonds have been devised to split up into smaller units the type of notably profitable timber transactions carried on with unbroken success by the widely known Lacey interests for 37 years. Denominations

**\$100, \$500, \$1000**

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE VERY CLEAR EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS IN BOOKLET T-204.

Write for it.

## JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

For 37 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment.

## Successful Iron and Steel Corporation

### Offers an Unusual Investment Opportunity

A well organized, well managed and successful manufacturing corporation, making a popular line of machinery of iron and steel, occupying modern and well equipped factory buildings, situated in a prosperous small city with excellent shipping facilities and favorable freight rates, desires to increase its capacity in order to handle the additional volume of business that is now being received from its customers in this country as well as from Central and South America. Satisfactory references will be furnished and all information in regard to the financial condition and business affairs of the company will be freely given to any interested investor.

This is an excellent opportunity for a few firms, or a few individual investors, to place from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in a safe, high-grade, short-term investment. No increase of capital is desired and local banking facilities are limited.

Only \$50,000 to \$100,000 is desired—the net worth of the company being more than ten times this amount.

Address

## THE SEBOW COMPANY

Care of Leslie's

225 Fifth Avenue New York City

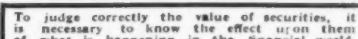
## 5 1/2% Bonds of Our Country

Free from income tax. The same bonds the Gov't accepts as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. You get 4 to 5 1/2% instead of Postal Bank's 2 1/2%. Write for Booklet F.

"Bonds of Our Country" FREE.

NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Dept. 5 Columbus, Ohio



To judge correctly the value of securities, it is necessary to know the effect upon them of what is happening in the financial world.

## THE BACHE REVIEW

Issued weekly, provides for this with clear, condensed information. Copies on application.

### ALSO SUGGESTIONS FOR INVESTMENT

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange  
42 Broadway, New York

Perhaps you do not care to make investments in your home community, yet hesitate to go to outside investment houses. Financial houses advertising in LESLIE'S are thoroughly reliable and thoroughly serviceable to out-of-town investors. They can serve you just as well, no matter where you live, as if you lived across the street from them. You can write them exact details of the amount you wish to invest, what kind of investment you wish, for how long, for approximately what rate of interest, etc. By return mail you will receive courteous, accurate and reliable suggestions for investments meeting your exact requirements, whether they are for a few hundred dollars or for several thousands. A number of houses even make it convenient for you to invest by making small monthly payments. Prompt, courteous and careful attention will be given to your requests for information, regardless of how small your present investments may be.

## Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper



den shock to the country from the appearance of a submarine off a coast city, or from invasion of our southern border, to give the market a panicky turn so that they can rush in and cover, but they will find, on any such break, that prudent investors with cash on hand will also stand ready to take advantage of the bargain-counter when it opens.

H. Newark, N. J.: The low offering price of Whole Grain Wheat Company's stock shows how speculative the project is. There is much competition in that field.

M. Philadelphia, Pa.: United Gas Imp. Co. of Phila. is well managed, pays 8 per cent. dividends, and the stock is an excellent investment, much better than first preferred American Stores. The latter is a fair speculation.

S. Milwaukee, Wis.: B. & O. stock sells around \$6 and pays 5 per cent. on par (\$100) or more than 6 per cent. on market price. If the railroads are granted increased freight rates, this stock will be a good business man's investment.

H. Kalamazoo, Mich.: The par value of C. F. & L. com. is \$100. It is a good speculation, the company's earnings are large and increasing and arrears on preferred have been paid. The common should be in line for a dividend before long.

J. Lanett, Ala.: I would not advise purchase at present of Mercantile Marine stocks. The preferred is on a dividend basis, but the British Government has commandeered many of the company's ships, and this will materially reduce earnings.

L. Minneapolis, Minn.: There are no "gates to wealth" in the egg-buying and storage scheme which the Minneapolis brokers have submitted to you. If food prices advance unduly cold storage operations may be interfered with by the government.

P. Wheeling, W. Va.: The passing of the Sloss-Sheffield dividend on common is explained by the company's need of more working capital. Earnings have been reported as very large, but the new management evidently means to pursue a conservative policy and is to be commended for it.

T. Bridgeport, Conn.: It is impossible to foresee the outcome of the Aetna Explosives receivership. The company is deeply in debt, but officials assert that assets greatly exceed liabilities. The company is embarrassed for suits for nearly \$4,000,000 alleged to be due as commissions for securing contracts with the French government for munitions.

E. Lynchburg, Va.: 1. N. Y. Transit Pipe Line is a good purchase on the basis of last year's dividends (10 per cent.) and dividends thus far this year (10 per cent.). 2. Of the oil stocks which have established themselves, Tidewater is one of the best of moderate price, but it might be well before buying to await the outcome of the war situation.

E. Kingston, N. Y.: The drop in Omar Oil has numerous precedents. Many cheap speculative shares are boomed when first introduced on the curb, only to decline sharply after the gambling public has bought them. The declines are usually due to lack of merit in the stocks. It is wise to get rid of such issues and to invest in sound dividend-payers.

D. Holyoke, Mass.: 1. U. S. Rubber first preferred is a good business man's investment and the company's reported earnings, should sell higher. 2. T. & P.'s market price has doubtless been affected by the proposed increase in stock of \$39,000,000. The shares are a good purchase, as the dividend seems assured. 3. Wait till the market settles and buy on any breaks So. Pac., Corn Products, Pfd., U. P., Atchison preferred, and stocks of that character.

R. Hartford, Conn.: It seems as if the depression in motor stocks must have about reached its limit. They would go lower if the general market received a shock, a possibility always in war times. The companies must pay more now for labor and materials but they can offset this by higher prices for their products. Willys-Overland has plenty of business ahead. It is hardly advisable to sacrifice your stock. It might be better to even up.

M. So. Bethlehem, Pa.: 1. The outlook for Distillers Securities is not the best. The spread of prohibition threatens to curtail sales of spirits. If the company can utilize its works for the manufacture of denatured alcohol, it may be able to maintain or even increase its present dividend (2 per cent.). In that case the stock should sell higher. 2. U. S. Steamship is a fair business man's investment, as the company is paying dividends. Smith Motor Truck common may eventually come in for dividends, but is at present a speculation.

C. Galveston, Texas: The expected rise in many commodities here will not be anything like that abroad, for we have our own raw materials and the blockade cannot starve us out. The mining, steel and oil stocks of first quality all look safe to hold. Yet an unexpected and sensational war event might give the market a shock. There is much concern, too, about the financing of our war loan. So for the present a watchful waiting attitude is safest. Ordinarily most of the stocks in your list would be attractive business men's purchases.

D. New York: 1. It would be well to hold Midvale, for earnings are large and the prospect is good for maintaining the dividend of 12 per cent. on par (\$20). You are receiving a good return on purchase price. 2. Gaston W. & W. is said to be doing an increasing business with a decreasing ratio of war orders. Should its dividend of 1 per cent. in February last prove to be quarterly, you will get a satisfactory yield from your investment. There are strong men in the company. It does not seem advisable at present to sacrifice your holdings.

Miner, Graham, N. Y.: Chile Copper Co. It is the largest known copper ore deposit in the world. The capitalization is high, the stock has been increased from \$110,000,000 to

\$135,000,000, and a new issue of \$100,000,000 6 per cent. bonds authorized. The new capital will be devoted to payment of debts and increase of facilities. A mill capacity of 27,000 tons a day is figured on and it is reckoned that copper can be produced at 6 cents a pound. This would give substantial profits on even the large capitalization. The stock is a long-pull speculation. The bonds are a fair business man's purchase.

W. Petoskey, Mich.: 1. If the railroads are permitted to advance rates Northern Pac.'s stock will be more attractive. Corn Products preferred is on a 7 per cent. basis and is steadily paying up its back dividends, which still amount to over 9 per cent. It looks like a better purchase than No. Pac. paying the same rate. 2. Among the secured foreign bonds United Kingdom 5½ per cent. notes maturing in 1919 yield about 6.55 per cent. Those maturing in 1921 yield about 6.35 per cent. American Foreign Securities Co. (French loan) 3-year 5 per cent. notes yield about 6.1 per cent. Among the general credit foreign loans are Anglo-French 5½ yielding about 6.6 per cent. on market price; City of Paris 6½ yielding 7.05 per cent., and City of Bordeaux, City of Lyons and City of Marseilles 6½ yielding about 7.55 per cent. 3. The impending big government loan will absorb so much capital that for a time transactions in the stock market may be considerably restricted. The dullness may depress prices to some extent. It would be safer not to make purchases at present, and to wait until the situation grows clearer.

New York, April 26, 1917.

JASPER.

#### FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

Investors desiring to purchase U. S. Government \$100 bonds can obtain them for cash down or on the small payment plan from E. F. Combs & Co., the hundred dollar bond house, Equitable Bldg., New York. The firm invites correspondence.

First mortgage serial bonds on Miami City properties are offered by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 5 Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Miami, Fla. The bonds bear 7½ per cent. interest and are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Write to Miller & Co. for free circular, "Issue of Serial Bonds."

"The Bache Review" is widely noted for sound and impartial interpretation of events affecting the business world. It also gives suggestions for investment. Copies can be had free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Those who wish to keep posted on copper, Standard and motor stock will find much useful information in Statistical Books on these subjects compiled by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, and mailed free to whoever may apply. This firm deals on the partial payment plan.

Wherever you live you can do your banking by mail with a strong financial institution. The Chicago Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, pays 4 per cent. compound interest on savings accounts of \$1 or more. Send to the company for its free Booklet L, explaining its banking by mail system.

The absolute safety of government bonds commands them to the conservative investor. C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, and 208 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, are specialists in government issues and are sending out a new and interesting free pamphlet on the subject. This may be had by asking for Circular L-1.

Helpful suggestions for investments under the partial payment plan filling any saving capacity from \$10 up are outlined in Circulars M-1 and T-1, issued by John Muir & Co., specialists in old lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York. The circulars will be sent without charge to any interested investor.

In a period of uncertainty like this hints regarding securities yielding a liberal income are particularly desirable. Whoever is looking for the best and safest thing for his money will do well to consult List A-2, "Investment Suggestions," which will be sent to any address by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Mortgages on farms in Wisconsin are highly regarded. Markham & May Co., 1222 First National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., are specialists on farm mortgages in the heart of the State's dairy belt. Their loans are made to preferred borrowers. They will send gratis to any address their current list and brochure on "The Dairy Farm Mortgage."

As a short term investment, the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold notes of the Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Seattle, Wash., are recommended by the Tiltson & Wolcott Co., investment bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, and 115 Broadway, New York. The shipbuilding company has profitable contracts and the notes are well secured. The Tiltson & Wolcott Co. will send a free descriptive circular on application.

During the past 35 years first mortgage bonds safeguarded by the Straus plan have been purchased by thousands of investors in every State of the Union and many foreign lands. Bonds offered to-day are secured by income-producing properties in leading cities and net 5½ to 6 per cent. Circular No. 7-708, issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, describing these securities fully, is sent without charge to any applicant.

The financial resources of the nation are large, but there is need of careful handling of them to meet demands which the war may make upon us. "Mobilizing Money for War," a timely booklet issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, indicates the vast wealth of the country, shows that the banks should not be expected to assume more than a proper share of the government loan and declares that the public should see that the bonds are speedily bought. The booklet can be had without charge from the Guaranty Trust Co.

## THE GREAT WAR LOAN

FOR the time being both stock and bond markets are kept in a state of watchful waiting by the impending government loan, and prices of the most active corporation bonds have declined. The advice of financiers generally, that instead of offering the entire \$7,000,000,000 bonds and notes for subscription at once, the bonds be issued in installments of, say, \$1,000,000,000 each, is conservative and is likely to be followed. This plan is calculated not to ruffle the financial situation. Everybody—bankers, brokers and investors—is ready to take care of the big bond issue and no doubt it will be promptly absorbed. The patriotism of the people has been so aroused that many, it is said, are sacrificing railroad and industrial issues and will invest in the bonds and accept the low rate of interest as their contribution to the nation's welfare in this crisis. Numerous financial houses have offered to handle the bonds without profit to themselves, and not a few capitalists and firms have announced their intention to buy enormous amounts.

Our latest previous war loan—that of 1898, \$200,000,000 3 per cent. 20-year bonds, issued at par, in denominations as low as \$20—was oversubscribed 7 times. Since that date the wealth of the country has vastly increased and an issue of \$5,000,000,000 of bonds would be only 5 per cent. of the amount of this increase. But the Allies are expected to pay interest on \$3,000,000,000, and so the enhanced bond interest charge would add only 10 per cent. to the government's annual expenditure. The loan, therefore, should not be regarded as a heavy weight on the country's resources.

The more quickly the loan is disposed of the sooner will normal conditions be resumed in the regular bond market. If the latter's dullness brings about bargain prices, shrewd investors will be swift to avail themselves of their chances.

J. L. Frederick, Md.: The Calif. Hotel Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds are amply secured.

B. A. Boston, Mass.: It would be prudent to invest the trust fund in sound farm or real estate first mortgage bonds. Be sure to deal with a responsible house.

L. W. Portland, Me.: The general 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. are rated as high grade, being legal for savings banks in a dozen states, including New York, Massachusetts and Maine.

N. S. Louisville, Ky.: You can safely buy New Orleans Public Improvement 5½. The bonds are a general obligation of the city, which is not bonded heavily on its assessed valuation. The bonds are sold to yield 4½ per cent.

F. C. Toledo, Ohio: The first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. are due in 1927. Recent quotation 113, to yield 4.45 per cent. They are a legal investment for savings banks in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

B. N. Chicago, Ill.: One of the chief factors in the demand for the new government loan is the expectation that the bonds will be tax exempt everywhere. Without this attraction a higher interest rate than 3½ per cent. might have to be established.

M. E. Trenton, N. J.: For a short-term investment the 2-year 5½ per cent. collateral gold notes of the Phila. Co. are attractive. The company is one of the largest public service corporations in the United States. The notes were recently offered at 99 and interest.

W. R. Buffalo, N. Y.: Bonds of prosperous utility corporations are desirable because earnings of such enterprises are less affected than those of most others by general conditions. The need of light, heat and power expands with the growth of communities and stabilizes earnings of supplying concerns.

R. T. Pownall, Vt. City of Bridgeport, (Conn.), 4½ per cent. gold bonds rank well among the municipal issues. The city is flourishing and growing. The bonds are exempt from federal and state taxes and may legally be bought by savings banks, trustees, etc., in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. They are in the denomination of \$1,000 and may be purchased according to maturity, to yield 4 to 4.1 per cent.

G. Princeton, N. J.: Louisville & Nashville first mortgage 5½ amount to only \$1,749,000, outstanding at the rate of \$9,110 per mile. Interest charges are only \$17 per mile, while the income available averages \$1,361 per mile. The bonds are high grade and a legal investment for savings banks in nearly a dozen states. They sell to yield about 4½ per cent.

A. M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Owing to the forthcoming Government loan, the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. decided not to sell \$10,000,000 of ref. and impr. bonds. The company supplied its immediate financial needs by selling \$10,000,000 of one-year 4½ per cent. notes to J. P. Morgan & Co. These were offered privately on a 4½ per cent. basis, and were quickly placed.

Important changes in the Income Tax Law as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury

## Suggested Revision of The Income Tax

We have prepared a chart dealing with incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000,000 showing suggested rates and amounts in comparison with rates now in force and those originally levied.

A copy of this suggested schedule sent upon request for Chart L-68.

## The National City Company

National City Bank Building  
New York

## T&W

## Steamship Bonds

Yielding 6 Per Cent

The demand for steamship bonds is always in excess of the supply, because of their enviable record for maintenance of values and prompt payment of interest and principal.

Nevertheless, we are able from time to time to secure new issues—amply safeguarded in every respect—which we offer at par and interest, yielding 6½, and which we can confidently recommend as desirable investments.

Write for our booklet explaining steamship bonds in general. We shall be glad to send with it our circulars descriptive of available issues.

## The Tiltson & Wolcott Co.

Investment Bankers  
CLEVELAND

NEW YORK: 115 Broadway  
CINCINNATI: Mercantile Library Bldg.

\$960

and accrued interest

will buy a \$1000

## Standard Gas & Electric Company

6% Gold Note

which will put \$6.00 in your pocket annually—\$5.00 for every month in the year.

Standard 6% Gold Notes combine the chief features of a desirable investment—safety of principal and interest—and better than ordinary yield.

Write today for earnings circular L

## H. M. Bylesby & Company

Incorporated  
New York CHICAGO Tacoma  
1204 Trinity Bldg. 204 So. La Salle St. Gas Bldg.

## U. S. GOV'T \$100 Bonds

Outright or on the small payment plan

## E. F. Combs & Co

The Hundred Dollar Bond House  
Equitable Bldg. New York



## Music Lessons

**Book FREE** Wonderful home-study music lessons on great American and European teachers given by the University Extension Method. The lessons are a marvel of simplicity and completeness, endorsed by Faderewski and other great authorities.

### Any Instrument or Voice

Write, telling us the course you are interested in, age, how long you have taken lessons if at all, etc., and we will send you our Free Book containing text and illustrations covering Lessons in PIANO (students' or teachers' courses) by the great Wm. H. Sherwood, HARMONY by Dr. Frothingham and Rosenbecker, VOICE COURSE (with aid of Phonograph) by Crampton, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC by Frances E. Clark, VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, REED ORGAN, CHORAL CONDUCTING, by equally eminent teachers.

**Send NOW** for Free Book and learn how easily you can become a fine singer, or a skillful player. Our Free Book tells you how. Write for it today. A few Special Introductory Scholarships now being awarded by our faculty. Full particulars with Free Book. Investigate without cost or obligation. Write today.

**University Extension Conservatory**  
Proprietor Siegel-Myers School of Music  
2926 Siegel-Myers Building Chicago, Ill.

**DIAMONDS ON CREDIT**

**LOFTIS PERFECTION DIAMOND RINGS**

Send for **Free Catalog** telling all about our easy credit plan. There are over 2,000 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Whatever you select from our Catalog will be sent, all shipping charges prepaid. You see and examine the article right in your own hands. If perfectly satisfied, pay one-fifth of the purchase price and keep the article, balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly.

**LOFTIS BROS. & CO.**  
National Credit Jewelers  
Department  
108 N. State St.  
Chicago

Stores in Leading Cities

Very Distinctive in Beauty, Set in Heavy and Cut

\$25  
\$40  
\$50 \$75  
\$100 \$125

Easy Credit Terms

## Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger Motorcycle**—completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-kick tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Ranger" line of bicycles.

**DELIVERED FREE** on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL**. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our Factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms.

**TIRES** Sundrys, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY**  
Dept. N-1741 CHICAGO

## STUDY LAW 30 Days FREE

Let us prove to your entire satisfaction, at our expense, that the **Hamilton College of Law** is the only recognized resident law school in U. S. Conferring Degree of Bachelor of Laws—LL. B.—by correspondence. Only law school in U. S. conducting standard resident school and giving same instruction, by mail. Over 500 classroom lectures. Faculty of over 30 prominent lawyers. Guarantee to prepare graduates to pass bar examination. Only law school giving Complete Course in **Oratory and Public Speaking**. School highly endorsed and recommended by Gov. Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students. Send today for Large Handsomely Illustrated Prospectus and Special 30 Day Free Trial.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 1201 Advertising Bldg., Chicago

## Be a Finger Print Expert

Police departments, factories and industries everywhere are adopting this system of identification. Experts needed at once. You can train yourself in spare time at home. Write for details.

**Free Book—Write** Valuable and interesting book on finger prints sent absolutely free and prepaid. Also details of special limited offer. Write at once, while this offer lasts.

**EVANS UNIVERSITY, Finger Print Dept.**  
Desk 2449, 1810 Wilson Ave., CHICAGO

**Tiolene**  
The MOTOR OIL that's Clean

Look for the Bulls Eye Sign TIONA OIL CO., Binghamton, N.Y.



**WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS**  
\$75 to \$150 Monthly. Every month. Immediately for free list of Government positions now available; free sample examination questions and schedule showing date and place of every examination in your locality. **FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. C122, Rochester, N. Y.**

# THE HOME GUARD

BY J. FRED CROSS, JR.

IN the year of our unpreparedness, 1915, a fugitive escaped the police of East Orange, N. J., after killing two men sent to arrest him. The mayor urged that a few men with high-power rifles be detailed to capture him. To his surprise he could find but two high-power rifles beside his own in the city. As a result of this discovery, a rifle club was started as a nucleus of general rifle training throughout the city. In 1916 came secret service information to the effect that rifles and ammunition were being assembled in the city by persons not in sympathy with the Allies. With the nucleus of the rifle club, now some eighty strong, a home guard was organized. For other cities its development may be interesting.

In the late months of 1916 the mayor called a "meeting by invitation" of less than one hundred rifle club members, guardsmen, ex-guardsmen, ex-army men, police commissioners, etc. A "Home Guard" was discussed; then called for. Over 90 per cent. of the men present enrolled. In seven weeks between 900 and 1000 more men had joined. They are now being drilled and taught to shoot. When the enrollment reached 1200 the bars were temporarily put up, as no more men could be handled at drill. A waiting list is kept from which vacancies are filled. Rifles, ammunition and two machine guns are already on hand. A motorcycle corps, engineer corps, signal corps, hospital corps and a machine gun corps are under organization.

Other cities and towns in the immediate vicinity, perfecting similar organizations, are now co-operating and laying plans for protecting as a unit the surrounding neighborhood—their water works, bridges, power plants, manufacturing establishments, transportation facilities, public buildings and so on through the list of valuable properties easily subjected to great damage by small groups of intemperately led fanatics.

Home Guards have been springing up in many cities. They will continue springing up, for that is the nature of America, after she is awakened. Lulled into a sense of false security by a new world philosophy, she felt that the policeman, as usual, could lock up the rowdy who disturbed her good night's sleep. East Orange started its home guard a few months before war was declared and sought men of all ages, realizing that the elementary drilling would be of advantage to the younger men who would later go into the federal service.

The home guards are valuable as training organizations for those men who are in no position to go immediately into the service and for binding together with a common purpose a city's man-power.

It must be realized that no home guard can be effective as a body until it is well drilled, and until all its members can shoot well with a high-power rifle. Each city's ordinances provide for a method of swearing in as special police groups of men called for by its mayor or governing body.

In what situation is a city whose national guard has been called away, and whose first group of newly enrolled soldiers has been sent to the training camps, if the underground of the enemy gets to work? Every city should take this opportunity to perfect a reserve group, well-trained, equipped and organized, to defend property and lives from any sporadic outbreaks. Such a body gives to a municipality a training school and a defense that, from indirect benefits alone, will repay the small investment required to finance it.

Unquestionably a rifle club is the best nucleus for formation of a home guard, because the federal government is permitted to dispose of arms and ammunition, through the National Rifle Association, to all clubs affiliated with that body. Through only two other channels can equipment be had from the federal government—the regular army and the National Guard. The Headquarters of the National Rifle Association in

Washington, D. C., will send to any citizen information regarding organization of a rifle club and requirements for purchasing equipment.

The short and simple way to form a rifle club or home guard is to call a general mass meeting. A town or city officer may best do this.

After the first interest is aroused, the local press will usually publish articles encouraging and approving the idea. Many city officers will back it. In East Orange, an officer of one of the local banks generously stepped forward to give his support in every way, even to the extent of taking notes for rifles and ammunition. Through his good offices, a large theatre, temporarily not in use, was given over without charge by its owners for an indoor rifle range. Colored slides of enrollment posters were made for all moving picture theatres and were shown at each performance free of charge. And by such backing, the people in the city came forward to help creation and development of the home guard.

No eligible man was overlooked. A plan was made to canvass the entire city; and to make this canvass effective, ward chairmen were appointed with district chairmen as helpers in each election district. These chairmen assigned names in groups of 15 each to individual canvassers for personal calls. Supplied with enrollment blanks and articles giving full information, these canvassers combed the entire city.

The carrying out successfully of a home guard depends essentially upon four factors—financing, enrolling, administering, and training. The finance committee, when appointed first, should circularize, then call personally upon citizens for contributions, and the immediate response is likely to prove unexpectedly large. Support by taxation is more just, but in the average city this involves delay and much red-tape.

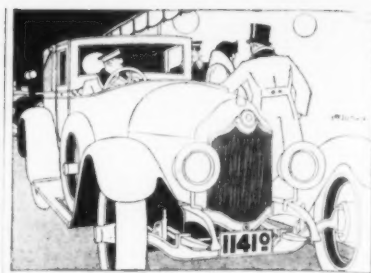
Twenty dollars per man amply covers all expenses, with the exception of such specialties as motorcycles or machine guns. A summer uniform consisting of hat, hat cord, jacket, trousers, puttees and flannel shirt, costs approximately ten dollars, and a "cleaned and repaired" rifle approximately five dollars. An active rifle club committee can easily run the enrollment campaign, with the co-operation of the press, the local merchants, and the city authorities.

A comparatively small group—a "war cabinet"—by delegating the work, can best administer the organization. But the training must be done by well-chosen men of military experience. Ex-army men, ex-guardsmen, Plattsburg men and graduates of military institutions are plentiful in this country and they can readily handle the squads. A drill master assigned by the nearest army post offers the best possible means of thorough training.

The entire body should have frequent drills as a unit. As company by company becomes efficient it can be mobilized in emergency most easily by the squad system with which all military men are familiar. Should wires be cut, there are the general signals for use that can be pre-arranged to avoid delay.

To give a home guard teeth, teach all men to shoot—and to shoot accurately. Indoor ranges may be built in bowling alleys, protected cellars or in any building with 65 to 75 feet range. Small calibre rifles may be used effectively and with experienced men to coach the beginners, enough practice can soon be given to qualify a man to safely try high-power guns on outdoor ranges.

Crude in a military sense though these organizations are at the start, they offer the readiest means for gathering together all red-blooded men who for some reason cannot immediately enlist in the Army or Navy—the younger for preliminary drills until the time comes when they can enlist; the older for a reserve and a second defense or home protection.



# Motor Life

Will Save You the Price of 50 Theatre Tickets

or a trip to the sea shore in the cost of running your car. It shows you how to run it like a business man—not like a prodigal.

You can save whole days in the repair shop, gallons of gasoline—and hundreds of miles on your tires by following the suggestions of experts. Motor Life gives them to you by the score in every number.

## Don't Throw Money Away

Before you buy a new car or spend a cent on your old car in overhauling, remodelling or appointments, consult with Motor Life. It can save you hundreds of dollars at the cost of one useless accessory. Motor Life makes

## Economizing A Pleasure

No long-winded, technical discussions. No "trade news." No dust and grease. Practical help to help you save money, given you in a new and entertaining way, with hundreds of beautiful illustrations. The newest motor styles, conveniences and luxuries—touring, sports, aeroplaning, society, clubs.

Join the 40,000 smartest people in America by reading America's smartest motor magazine.

## For Just \$1.00

you will get the six most elaborate numbers ever published by a motor magazine, and personal service for six months free of charge in all things pertaining to your car—planning trips, solving mechanical problems, suggesting and actually purchasing equipment in New York. (The regular rate is \$3.00 per year.)

MAY—Town and Country Number  
JUNE—Touring Number  
JULY—Resorts Number  
AUGUST—Country Club Number  
SEPTEMBER—Sports Number  
OCTOBER—Closed Car Number

Be a hero to your chauffeur



## Don't Bother to Send Money JUST SIGN THE COUPON

Motor Life, 248 West 39th Street, New York City. I accept your special offer. Send Motor Life for six months and a bill for one dollar (regular rate \$1.50)—OR—Send it for two years and bill for \$3.00 (regular rate \$6.00). Indicate your preference.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
CITY..... L. M. S.



## DO YOU KNOW THE MARINES?

(Continued from page 532)

on foreign duty at all times, and the average marine sees far more active service than the average soldier or sailor. How well the young men of the country appreciate this is shown by the re-enlistment figures, which far exceed those of either of the other branches. At the present time there are about fifteen thousand men in the corps which, however, is to be increased to seventeen thousand four hundred.

Men enlisting in the corps are sent either to Port Royal, South Carolina, or Mare Island, California, where they get a practical and theoretical training covering a period of twelve weeks. There they learn fundamentals, such as proper care of clothing and the person, military courtesies, physical drill, manual of arms, care of arms, guard duty, patrolling, bayonet exercise and the more technical work of signaling, wall scaling, first aid to the injured, field fortification work, street riot drill, cooking and a hundred and one other important accomplishments that help to make them confident, resourceful men. There too begins the work of which the corps is most proud, that of marksmanship. The proficiency of the corps with the rifle is shown by the fact that sixty per cent. of its personnel has qualified as marksmen, sharpshooters or expert riflemen.

The corps organization is very similar to that of the Army, though the major general commanding is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. The officers are commissioned as in the Army, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. Among the warrant and non-commissioned officers there is a mixing of the Army and Navy grades, for while the sergeants and corporals of the Army are found as non-commissioned officers the Navy furnishes the warrant name of marine gunner. Energetic enlisted men may by study and proved ability earn commissions, and in the past twenty years forty-five men have been so commissioned. Men are also selected by competitive examination for appointment to Annapolis.

While the marine's service uniform of light khaki is similar to that of the soldier, his

dress uniform is much more distinctive. A dark blue blouse piped with red is worn and the trousers are of light blue with a broad red stripe on the side. Arm chevrons are of yellow. The blue hat shows considerable red.

The marines have a corps organization, but owing to the system under which the personnel is distributed over the face of the earth it is not an easy matter to follow the organization through its various ramifications. Part of the corps is organized into permanent companies, battalions and regiments, while thousands are moulded in number to fit the work to which they are detailed. Unlike the soldier the marine wears no distinctive device to show to what work of the marine service he is assigned.

Though the marine theoretically does only guard and gunnery duty when on a battleship, the shortage of men in the navy has, in late years, made him something of a reserve and through emergencies he has gradually been drawn into service throughout the ship, even penetrating to the engine room.

Under new conditions of warfare it is expected that the marine's field of activity will be broadened as the military strength of the nation grows. Plans are already under way to give the corps much heavier mobile artillery that may be used in landing work against fortifications. It is work of this kind that brings joy to the heart of the marine. In fact the corps is more proud of its "advanced base" duty than of any other work given over to it, for it becomes the outpost of the nation, seizes strategic positions, and has the distinction of being first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the remote parts of the earth. The advance base force is a tight and complete little army able to give a full account of itself under any and all fighting conditions.

Up to the present the Marine Corps has guarded its country's interests in Algiers, Tripoli, Mexico, Egypt, China, Corea, Japan, Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Sumatra, Hawaii, Formosa, Guam and the Philippines. Who cares to prophesy where the events of the next few months will carry the soldiers of the sea?

## STARS AND STRIPES

(Continued from page 514)

30 feet square, though originally it was longer. An early naval flag, on exhibition at the National Museum, Washington, which is said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the Revolution, contains only 12 stars. In fact many styles and forms of the Stars and Stripes have been in use since 1843. Not until President Taft's administration were definite specifications drawn up for a standard American flag, and as late as last year, President Wilson approved further specifications for standardizing the size.

For many years the Army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before it carried what was known as National Colors or Standards, the arms of the United States emblazoned on a blue field, with an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, and the designation of the body of troops carrying the colors. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes, the infantry and cavalry still using the National Standards. Those remained the colors of the infantry until 1841, and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the Army was ordered to employ the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, the national flag was universally displayed by American naval vessels.

It is an open question as to how the flag should be hung. There have been so many varying views on the subject that recently the question was submitted to the Department Adjutant's office at Governor's Island, New York, which advised that except when

the flag is flying from a staff there is no prescribed order about the manner in which it should hang. Custom decrees, however, that when the flag is shown horizontally, the blue field should be at the upper corner to the left of a person facing the flag. When hung vertically the blue field should be at the upper corner to the right of a person facing the flag.

The regulations at an army post require that the flag should be lowered at night, and from this has arisen the idea that it was showing disrespect to the flag to leave it up after nightfall. Now we learn to the contrary. The Department Adjutant's office is authority for the statement that the colors may be displayed all night. The only time the flag is kept flying after sunset at army posts is when a battle is in progress, when it is an indication that the fort above which the flag is flying is still in action. Custom has surrounded the flag with numerous marks of respect which should be observed. Concisely these are as follows: "In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the American colors should be at the right. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting. When the flag is passing on parade, spectators halt if walking; if sitting arise, stand at attention and uncover. It is a popular practice to rise when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played. In the Navy recognition is given the song in the order that requires it to be played when the Stars and Stripes are raised. In the Army the reverse order holds and "The Star Spangled Banner" is always played as the colors are lowered at the ceremony called "retreat."

THAT  
FOSTER FRICTION PLUG  
PREVENTS SLIPPING



And you'll be glad to miss all signs of holes that invite mud and dirt into the house.

50c, attached—White, Tan & Gray. For Men, Women and Children.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.  
105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentes  
of the Foster Friction Plug  
which prevents slipping.

**CAT'S PAW**  
CUSHION  
RUBBER HEELS

**Get This Car**

And The AGENCY  
For Your Territory  
Drive a new 1918 Model  
Burch Motor Car. Pay for it  
out of your commission  
and make big money on sales. Special offer now. Write quick for  
Big Free Book and full information. Address Ralph Burchard, Pres.  
BIRCH MOTOR CARS, Dept. 627 81 E. Madison St., Chicago

**PIGEONS PAY**

Better Than Chickens  
Young pigeons (squabs) bring  
40 to 50c each when 3 to 4  
weeks old. Big demand in city mar-  
kets. Each pair of pigeons easily  
clear \$4 per year. Always in demand.  
Very little space and money  
needed to start. Free Book explains all.  
WALSH & SQUAD CO., Dept. 105 ADM., IOWA. **FREE BOOK**

## REGARDING SUBSCRIPTION AND EDITORIAL MATTERS:

**SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES:** Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.  
European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House Bldg., London, E. C. England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1916, 10 cents each; of 1915, 20 cents each; 1914, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.  
**CHANGE IN ADDRESS:** Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.  
It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

**EDITORIAL OFFICES:** Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—28 Post Building, Washington, D. C.

**To Contributors:** LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1917, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Schleier, President. Reuben P. Schleier, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer.

Address all Correspondence to Leslie's, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Your Chance to Win the Photo Prize is Better Than Ever  
Have You a Picture Worth \$25.00?

Leslie's is using more photographs. Each month the best picture receives \$25.00, the second best \$15.00 and the third \$10.00. The prize photos and all others which are accepted by the editor will be paid for at the regular rates. Anyone may send pictures. There are no conditions except that the print must not be sent elsewhere at the same time. If copyrighted, written copyright-release must accompany print.

Pictures are judged on

NEWS INTEREST  
REPRODUCING QUALITIES

Leslie's wants photographs and wants them quickly.

PROMPTNESS IN SENDING  
SIZE OF PRINT

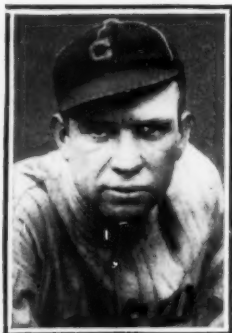
Address simply Editor Leslie's, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

# SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

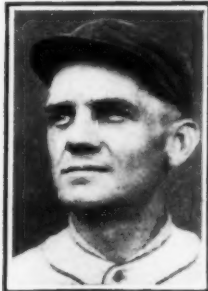
BY ED A. GOEWY (THE OLD FAN)



ALEXANDER



SPEAKER



CAREY



MOWREY



MCGRAW



JOHNSON

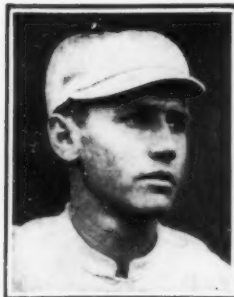
## THESE STARS WILL TWINKLE FOR THE FANS THROUGH THE CURRENT SEASON

War we have occasionally, but baseball we must have regularly, for no matter what else there may be to claim the attention of the general public, the mighty army of fans simply refuses to relinquish its interest in the national pastime, once the glad some spring days roll round. This year is no exception to the rule, and the outlook for a series of hotly contested battles for the pennants never was better. Above are pictured some of the players whose work, for various reasons, will be watched most closely until the final flag is dropped. There is Johnny McGraw,

leader of the Giants, picked by most dopesters to be the next world's champions. John is the highest salaried manager the game ever has known, for he recently signed a five-year contract, understood to call for \$50,000 a year, almost double the pay of the president of either major league. He took charge of the New York Nationals in 1902, and his teams have won five pennants, taken part in four world's series and won the 1905 world's championship. Waite Hoyt, McGraw's protegee, is the most envied youth in baseball. Though but seventeen years old, the exact age at which his mentor entered the professional game, he has been under contract to the Giants for some time. This spring he pitched a full game against the hard-hitting Dallas club, allowing but four hits. However "Mac" believes that he still is too young for the big show, though unquestionably a coming star, and has placed him for the 1917 season with Mike Donlin, the once famous slugger, now manager of the Memphis team.

Upon the other men shown depend largely the fates of their respective clubs in this season's races. Walter Johnson, of the Senators, is one of to-day's greatest moundmen, and is unequalled for speed. Without Alexander the Quakers would attract but little notice. He is the Nationals' leading boxman and last year won 33 games, 16 being shutouts, a new record, and lost but 12. He also played in 46 consecutive games without an error. Cleveland's chances depend upon Tris Speaker and Joe Wood. The former was the Americans' leading hitter in 1916 with .386 per cent., making 211 hits for a total of 274 bases. James Dunn is taking a \$20,000 gamble on "Smoky Joe," once star of the Red Sox, whose pitching arm went back on him. This year Joe says that he is "right," and if he is he'll win 15 or 20 games and make good for his salary and the \$15,000 paid for his release. Ray Caldwell is the uncertainty upon which the Yankees pin their hopes. When in form he is one of the greatest batting pitchers in the game, but the question is, will he keep in training and do

his share to help Bill Donovan win a pennant? Jim Thorpe, the greatest of all Indian athletes, after many trials in the big show, apparently has developed into as good a player as McGraw prophesied. He finally has learned to hit curve pitching and this, with his sensational speed, caused him to be made the Giants' utility outfielder. Carey, the Pirates' great outfielder, who led the Nationals in stolen bases, and Mowrey, the Dodgers' clever infielder, the parent league's best third baseman, were holdouts, but returned to the fold in time to put their teams in the running.



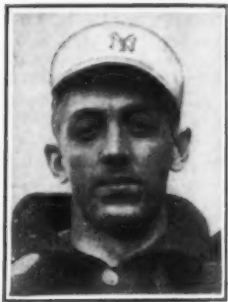
WOOD



HOYT



THORPE



CALDWELL



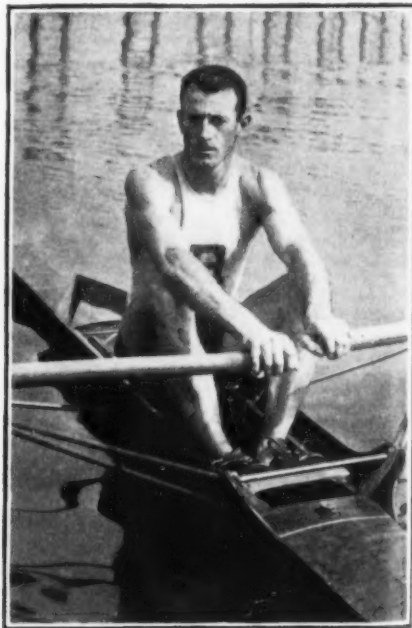
AMERICA'S LEADING WOMAN  
TRAPSHOOTER

Competing against hundreds of women from all parts of the United States, Mrs. L. G. Vogel, of Detroit, recently won the handicap shoot at the traps at Pinehurst, N. C., a much coveted honor. Another noteworthy accomplishment of this clever woman, the holder of many championships and medals as evidence of her skill, was at the Grand American Handicap, at St. Louis, where she tied for third place with 97 x 100 in the Mound City Overtune, one of the big meet's principal events.



KING OF ENGLAND'S GIFT TO IMPROVE BREED OF CANADIAN  
CAVALRY MOUNTS

Spey Pearl, four years old, by Spearmint, a thoroughbred stallion famous in England, reached New York recently on the transport liner *Manhattan*, en route for Canada. He is the gift of King George to the Breeding Bureau of Canada, which is devoting its principal efforts to improving the breed of cavalry mounts. He is one of the best bred horses ever shipped to this country. His sire, Spearmint, won the Derby in 1900 and his dam, Pearl of Loch, is by Permission, winner of the Derby of 1896.



ROONEY, CHAMPION OARSMAN, WILL  
SERVE UNCLE SAM

Noted merely as a seaman and with no mention as to his prowess, Thomas J. Rooney, champion amateur single sculler of America, has been enlisted in the Naval Reserve and is preparing to serve his country. Rooney, to-day the foremost amateur oarsman in the United States, has, without display, set a splendid example for the men of brawn whose physical ability now is needed by their Government, but he has acted with the characteristic modesty of athletes who leave their accustomed sphere to undertake greater deeds. Hundreds of famous athletes of Europe have long been fighting with the various armies, and a score of champions have been killed in action.





"His mind was an intellectual ocean whose waves touched all the shores of thought. He knew all crimes and all regrets, all virtues and their rich rewards."

### Not An Expurgated Edition

Every play, poem and sonnet is word for word as the most eminent scholars have agreed Shakespeare wrote it.

THE TEXT is the famous "Cambridge," which is based on the Folio of 1623, regarded by scholars as the most nearly accurate of all Shakespearian texts.

Among the great authorities on Shakespeare represented in the notes and explanatory matter are Goethe, Coleridge, Dowden, Tennyson, Brandes, Johnson, Lamb, Schlegel, Saintsbury, Furnivall, Hazlitt, Mabie, Gosse, Hudson, Guizot, Swinburne, Mrs. Jameson, De Quincey, Gollancz.

### "SHAKESPEARE—THE MAN"

By Walter Bagehot; "Annals of the Life of Shakespeare" giving the known facts, carefully prepared by Israel Gollancz; "Self-Revelation of Shakespeare," by Leslie Stephen; "The English Drama," by Richard Grant White; and "The Culmination of the Drama in Shakespeare," by Thomas Spencer Baynes, are interesting and delightful studies of the personality, the environment, the work, and the influence on his own times and ours, of the greatest literary genius the world has ever known and are a feature that distinguishes the Standard Edition from all others.

### GOLDEN TEXTS FROM SHAKESPEARE

A copy of this beautiful and valuable book by Raddatz

### GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS

For the Standard Edition of Shakespeare. Every reader, student, lawyer, public speaker, will find this the Key that gives instant access to a golden hoard of wisdom, wit, and philosophy from which each may draw without stint according to his desires. For in this volume is the very essence of the inspirational thought of Shakespeare—his wisest observations on life, quotations appropriate for all occasions, arguments that can not be refuted—the jewels of thought that were his golden conceptions. The quotations are compiled under various appropriate headings in addition to being indexed and cross indexed.

The book is beautifully printed from new type on the best deckle edge paper, attractively bound, and finished with gold top and silk bands. But don't forget that to get this unique volume with a set of the Standard Edition at this price, you must be prompt—the supply is strictly limited—therefore,

MAIL COUPON TODAY



# "After God, Shakespeare Has Created Most"

Alexandre Dumas

There is no phase of human nature not found in Shakespeare's plays. In his character creations the history of the human race is written forever.

His historical characters move in the atmosphere and are stamped with the very spirit of the age in which they lived and are breathing realities. Through the magic of a verbal alchemy that kindles every thought into a picture and clothes the emotions of his characters in visible images, kings, nobles, sages, highborn dames, and lovers in whose bosoms the little god seems ever to keep a fiery vigil, become creatures of flesh and blood.

The East in its Oriental sensuousness, Greece, Rome, France and England lighted by the last rays of setting chivalry gleam from his pages.

## WHAT IS HE DOING FOR YOU?

Does the marvelous influence which Shakespeare has exerted on mankind through three centuries mean anything to you? Are you reading him for the development of your Imagination, without which there is no spiritual or material progress? Are you reading him for that supreme command of Language and Expression possessed by Shakespeare to a greater extent than by any other man ever born on this planet? Are you reading him for daily Inspiration in the highest ideals of Patriotism which found its loftiest expression in the noble apostrophe to England, the bulwark of civilization, from which the following lines are taken:

"This scepter'd isle,  
This earth of Majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-paradise,  
This happy breed of men, this little world,  
This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands,—  
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,  
This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,

Renowned for their deeds as far from home,  
For Christian service and true chivalry."

All that Shakespeare means in Complete Understanding of Life, its Pleasures, its Profits, its Richness and Fullness, may be yours through

## THE UNSURPASSED FEATURES OF THE STANDARD EDITION



## YOU WILL FIND THESE IN NO OTHER EDITION

PREFACES showing sources of the plots and descriptions of earlier and similar plays.

ARGUMENTS giving a condensed story of each play.

CRITICAL COMMENTS making clear the meaning of the plays and the nature of the characters. These precede each play.

GLOSSARIES. Each play is followed by a glossary explaining every doubtful or obsolete word in that play.

CRITICAL NOTES giving the various renderings of the text according to eminent Shakespearian authorities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES for the average reader, explaining clearly such portions of the plays as might be difficult to understand.

STUDY NOTES modeled upon the course of Shakespearian study pursued at the leading American and English universities.

## NEARLY HALF THE PUBLISHER'S PRICE

**\$1.00** SENT NOW brings you the entire 11 volumes, including the superbly printed "Golden Texts from Shakespeare"—a veritable treasury of the wit, wisdom, and philosophy of the "King of the realm of thought."

Here's a real Shakespeare bargain for patrons of Leslie's. The publisher from whom we bought this limited number of sets of the Standard Edition decided to suspend further publication when the cost of paper and other materials soared to heights which left no margin of profit, considering the means available to him for disposing of the sets.

We believe that through the medium of Leslie's we can reach such a large number of Shakespeare lovers that we can quickly dispose of the entire lot. The present cut in price of course cannot be maintained if we are put to a heavy selling expense in disposing of the sets through repeated advertisements. Therefore, to get the benefit of this great reduction in price you must act TODAY.

Under similar circumstances we also secured a small number of copies of the celebrated "Golden Texts From Shakespeare," by William J. Raddatz, A. B.; a copy of which, while they last, will be given to each subscriber for the Standard Edition.

### INTERESTING MECHANICAL FEATURES

TYPE. The largest that could be used without making the volumes too bulky; ample margins.

PAPER. A pure white, thin, opaque paper. The volumes average nearly 700 pages each. Each volume 8 x 5 1/2 inches.

BINDING. Silk-ribbed cloth, finished with gold tops and bands.

ILLUSTRATIONS. Scenes from Shakespeare's plays and hundreds of text illustrations reproduced from rare wood cuts used in books published in Shakespeare's time—a feature altogether unique and found in no other edition.

Brunswick Subscription Co., L-5-3  
1116 Brunswick Bldg., New York City

I enclose \$1.00 as first payment on the 10 gold top volumes of the Standard Edition of SHAKESPEARE and the volume of GOLDEN TEXTS. If as represented I will remit \$1.00 per month for 11 months after their receipt. Otherwise, I will, within 3 days, ask for instructions for their return, at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on receipt.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....



## Victor Records are a living library of the world's best music

Victor Records are the master interpretations of the world's greatest artists, actually throbbing with life and personality.

To hear such exquisite numbers as the "Angel's Serenade," the "Ave Maria," or the "Berceuse from Jocelyn" sung by McCormack with violin obbligato by Kreisler—to hear any Victor Records by the world's greatest artists—is to have the superb conceptions of the famous composers vividly portrayed in all their radiant beauty.

A collection of Victor Records is as instructive and elevating as the greatest masterpieces of literature and art—and easily accessible for every home.

There are Victor dealers everywhere, and they will gladly show you all the various styles of Victors and Victrolas—\$10 to \$400—and play any music you wish to hear. Ask for a copy of the Victor Record Catalog—the most complete catalog of music in all the world.



Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

**Important Notice.** All Victor Talking Machines are patented and are only licensed, and with right of use with Victor Records only. All Victor Records are patented and are only licensed, and with right of use on Victor Talking Machines only. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture; and their use, except with each other, is not only unauthorized, but damaging and unsatisfactory.

# Victor Supremacy

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records. "Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only. **Warning:** The use of the word Victrola upon or in the front of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph product is misleading and illegal.